The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4142. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK VS. THE DRAFT

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS

Important Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The Deficiency of the City Only 3,433 Men.

A NEW LOAN OF $4,000,000 AUTHORIZED.

Bounties to be Increased to One Thousand Dollars.

A Draft to be Again Avoided Through Naval Enlistments.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Special Committee on Volunteering—Messrs. BLUNT, TWEED, PURDY and GUNTHER—rendered a report, in which they claim credits for this city which, if allowed by the War Office, will leave us deficient only about 3,500 men. Provost-Marshal-General FRY requires of us 16,887 men under the last call for 300,000, as follows:

First District	2,686	Sixth District	1,345
Second District	4,995	Seventh District	899
Third District	2,610	Eighth District	—
Fourth District	1,228	Ninth District	—
Fifth District	961	Tenth District	2,163

The committee find, however, that the naval and other credits which they secured under the call for 500,000 men, have contributed more to save the county from draft in February next than they did on the call antecedent to the last. The great majority of the men whom we sent into the navy having enlisted for three years, and but one year for each volunteer having been credited on that call, leaving two years for each man to be credited on our quota under the call for 300,000, and reducing our actual deficiency to 4,433 men on the 30th of November last. The committee say:

"Your Committee desire to express their thanks to the War Department for the adoption of this method of fixing the quota, whereby justice is done to every portion of the country without *chousing* the Government out of a single one of these three hundred thousand (300,000) men called for by the President. We would state that, though the demand upon us is for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, that the number of men which we will be compelled to raise to satisfy the demand is only about three thousand five hundred (3,500) men. This discrepancy is caused by the fact that allowance has only been made by the War Department for men enlisted up to and including the 30th of November. Since that period, and up to this date, there has been raised army volunteers, re-enlisted men, naval recruits, substitutes in anticipation of the draft and representative recruits, a total of about one thousand (1,000) men, and this number we are entitled to have deducted from the demand for four thousand four hundred and thirty-three (4,433) men, leaving only about three thousand four hundred and thirty-three (3,433) men to be raised. But to raise even this small number of men will be matter of much labor, and will require a very large expenditure of money. The quotas of the several districts being announced, every effort will at once be put forth by districts surrounding this county to raise their complement. As usual, this county will be the great recruiting ground where all will centre to obtain their men. It is also natural to suppose that very heavy bounties will be offered, as hitherto, to secure these men. Either this county must give up in despair of filling its quota without a draft, or it must offer a bounty sufficient to prevent the surrounding districts taking the men from us. Your committee are satisfied that a large bounty will be necessary to secure us the number of men needed to prevent a draft. There is now in the county treasury, to the credit of the volunteer funds, a sum sufficient only, we think, to cover expenditures in raising volunteers up to this time, and to pay the expenses of the gigantic work of correcting the enrollment. Your committee have therefore concluded to recommend and have appended hereto (marked A) an ordinance providing for the raising of the men demanded of us, and appropriating the sum of four million ($4,000,000) of dollars to cover the expenses therefor.

Appended to the report is an ordinance to provide for the procurement of volunteers for the armies of the Union as part and parcel of the quota of the City and County of New-York, under the call of the President, dated Dec. 20, 1864, for 300,000 men.

Section 1 authorizes the Comptroller to pay such sum of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable volunteers for the United States service, either in the army or navy, not exceeding $1,000 for any one volunteer, provided such volunteer shall be credited and allowed on account of the quota of men required to be furnished by the county, under such call of the President.

SEC. 2. Provides for the prompt payment of the bounty, at the office of the Comptroller, to the recruit as soon as the satisfactory evidence of his enlistment and mustering in is presented.

SEC. 3. Authorizes the Comptroller to borrow and credit from time to time, on the faith of the county of New-York, a sum not exceeding an aggregate of four millions ($4,000,000) of dollars, in addition to all loans heretofore authorized under authority of the Legislature or otherwise, for the purpose of volunteering, which amount is hereby appropriated therefor.

SEC. 4. For the money so borrowed, the Comptroller is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the county, which shall be designated and known as the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. ," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the county, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

SEC. 5. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the board, and attested by the clerk of this board, and they shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 6. For the payment of the principal of said bond, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the County of New-York, and the Board of Supervisors of said county, is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same from time to time, at or before their maturity.

SEC. 7. The Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New-York, and the following-named members of this Board, that is to say, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM M. TWEED and WILLIAM R. STEWART, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of the volunteers authorized by this ordinance, and to secure the counting of the volunteers raised under this ordinance upon the quota of this county.

After some debate, the report and ordinance were adopted, and were immediately signed by the Mayor.

Supervisor ELY offered a resolution increasing the salary of the Surrogate to $6,000. Supervisor DAVIS thought $5,000 was a sufficient salary for any official, and would support him and his family in a handsome manner. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 9 to 3.

A resolution raising the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Board to $5,000, and the Assistant Clerk to $3,000, was adopted.

The Comptroller was authorized to lease the rooms in the TIMES building now used by the Surrogate, for a further term of three years, at a rent not exceeding $6,000 per annum.

A resolution directing the legal adviser of the board to discontinue all suits brought by the board against the Commissioners of Record, was referred to a committee.

Resolutions were adopted complimenting the two retiring members of the board, Messrs. LITTLE and CONNER, and expressing the regret of their colleagues at losing their valuable services.

The board adjourned to noon on Tuesday next.

A Colossal Mail.

The steamship *Arago*, Capt. H. A. GADSDEN, on her last trip from Port Royal brought up more than 200,000 letters from the victorious army of Gen. SHERMAN at Savannah. Not a stamp used in this tremendous amount of mail matter had been cancelled at the Post-offices in the Department of the South, and it required the steady labor of fifteen men for twenty-two hours to put the official cancelling blots upon the stamps. Twenty men were kept at the work of sorting, night and day, for the same length of time, and at 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the letters had been distributed and were on the way to their various destinations. This was the largest single mail, by great odds, that has ever been received at the New-York Post-office.

THE REMAINS OF MR. DAYTON.

Their Removal from New-York to New-Jersey.

Imposing and Mournful Reception in Jersey City.

Address of Mr. Collector Draper and Response of Governor Parker.

Yesterday morning our citizens visited the City Hall in large numbers, in spite of the snow-storm, to silently honor the memory of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, by passing in mournful procession around the massive oak box in the Governor's Room, which contained the earthly remains of the distinguished dead. It is an unpleasant reflection, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the exceeding parsimony of the city admitted only of a flag to cover the coffin, not much larger than a boy's toy banner, and a hearse that might be classed among the shabby-genteel.

During the day several naval and military officers were present at the City Hall, among them Admiral Farragut, Admiral Paulding, Gen. Dix and Staff, and Cols. Conklin and Hamilton. Among the distinguished civilians were Judge Daly, Collector Draper, Mayor Gunther, Superintendent Kennedy and A. A. Low, Esq. The features of the deceased were not exposed to view. The inner coffin, which was inclosed in a case of solid oak, bore a plate with the following inscription:

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of France,
Died at the Legation at Paris, on the 1st December, 1864, in the 57th year of his age.

At 1 o'clock, at the request of Collector DRAPER, Rev. Mr. CUYLER made an impressive prayer, after which the remains were borne to the hearse in front of the City Hall, when the procession was formed in the following order:

Police.
Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. CLARKE, Arms Reversed.
HEARSE.
Detachment of Regulars.
Carriages, with Naval and Military Officers.
Carriages, with the Mayor, Collector and Postmaster.

The procession commenced to move about 1:30, and soon reached the foot of Cortlandt-street. Here the remains of the much-lamented Senator, lawyer and diplomatist were met by crowds of gentlemen from New-Jersey, among whom was His Excellency Gov. PARKER, who came over in the *D. S. Gregory* ferry-boat to join in the solemn *cortége* to Jersey City, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Trenton. The *D. S. Gregory* arrived at 1:45 o'clock on the Jersey City side, at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, at which hour a vast crowd of the of the State, members of the bar, and private gentleman were assembled. Amongst those were Hon. D. S. Gregory, A. O. Gabriskie, Hon. Mayor Cleveland, and members of the Common Council. Hon. D. S. Gregory, the intimate friend of the deceased, appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. F. W. Jackson, Esq., Secretary to the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and F. W. Woodruff, Assistant Superintendent, had every matter well arranged for the purpose of receiving the remains in a becoming manner, Capt. Charles A. Woolsey, Superintendent of the ferry, also performed his part well in setting the *D. S. Gregory* especially apart to convey the remains to Jersey City from New-York. The body of the deceased having been conveyed from the hearse to its place in the cars, the distinguished party retired to a private room, where all stood uncovered.

Mr. Collector DRAPER then spoke at follows:

GOVERNOR PARKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY:—It becomes my solemn and painful duty to hand over to you the remains of your honored and much respected fellow-citizen. He was the faithful and fitting representative and Minister of this great country in foreign lands, and the intelligence of his demise, when it arrived here, cast a gloom in every family where it was known. That name had only to be known to be loved revered and respected. As a gentleman, a citizen, a scholar and diplomatist, he faithfully discharged his duties to his country, as well as to the State which gave him birth. While in the State of New-Jersey, his name had become a household word; it will be long remembered, and most honorably spoken of. In the performance of my duties toward the late popular Minister of the United States, and on behalf of the City of New-York especially, I and the citizens, with its Chief Magistrate, have performed the last honorable duties toward the remains of the much-lamented WM. L. DAYTON. Therefore, I assure you, Gov. PARKER, and gentlemen, that any further remarks of mine could pass no fitting eulogy on the memory of departed worth than what you can yourselves testify, and which you all duly appreciate and acknowledge. To your safe keeping I now commit his remains, satisfied as I am, that you will do them the reverence and respect it is in your power to bestow. In conclusion, I may be allowed to say the remains of the late WM. L. DAYTON will be well attended to by you, and that they will be safely conveyed to his family and honorably interred.

The delivery of the above remarks appeared to affect many of the gentlemen present.

RESPONSE OF GOV. PARKER.

MR. DRAPER AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-JERSEY STATE: We have a sad and truly solemn duty to perform to day. The remains of one, whose merits, talents, high character and public virtues had so honored his country, have been brought over the sea and are now delivered to us on the shores of his native State to be deposited in her bosom. This is not the occasion to pronounce a studied eulogy. As an able and distinguished Senator, a faithful and profound diplomatist, an exemplary citizen and warm friend, his name is the property of the whole nation. In the State of New-Jersey the name of the deceased has been a household word. She reared him and gave him to his country. In the prime of his manhood, in the nature of his constitution, she still felt that in the most responsible position, and under the most trying circumstances he would be equal to every occasion; and nobly has her much-lamented son fulfilled her expectations. Henceforth his name shall be enshrined amongst others of her distinguished dead. We now receive his remains with pious care, and sorrow, for the purpose of carrying them to their last resting-place. We shall also teach our children to honor the name and imitate the virtues of WM. L. DAYTON. To the authorities of the United States and the City of New-York, who have delivered to us this day all that is mortal of our late distinguished citizen, I tender the thanks of the people of New-Jersey, for the respect and honor they have shown to his memory.

The proceedings having terminated, the gentlemen composing the escort, headed by Gov. PARKER, entered the special train and started for Trenton.

Business of the United States District Attorney's Office for 1864.

United States District Attorney, Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH; First Assistant, Ethan Allen, Esq.; Second Assistant, George P. Andrews, Esq.; Third Assistant, Henry H. Rice, Esq. Civil Clerk, Thomas B. Clarkson; Criminal Clerk, Joseph Bell; Engrossing Clerk, James Bell; Record Clerks, Ernest P. Brook, Henry Donne. Offices in United States Court Buildings, Chambers-street, (Burton's old Theatre.)

Prize Causes.—Number of condemnations, in all of which decrees of distribution have been entered, 32.

Trade with Rebels.—The condemnations procured in the cases of the British steamers *Peterhoff*, *Springbok* and *Stephen Hart*, have dealt a severe blow at trade with the rebels carried on through Nassau, Matamoras, and other intermediate ports, while several like forfeitures have followed to domestic ships and cargoes attempting to sail with the same destinations and for similar purposes.

Revenue and other Business.—Revenue Collectors cases, 901; seizures and forfeitures, 117; law and equity, 21; Internal Revenue, 39; criminal cases, 267. Among the important prosecutions of the year may be noted the KOHNSTAMM fraud case, where the accused was sentenced to a term of ten years at Sing-Sing, and the case of JOHN U. ANDREWS, the leader of the Riots of July, 1863, who was condemned to a like confinement at hard labor for five years. The recent conviction of the Port Jervis and East New-York counterfeits of United States notes and currency, have also attracted public attention.

Slave Trade.—The cases prosecuted by District-Attorney SMITH, under the laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, including, particularly, the execution of Capt. GORDON, of the slaver *Erie*; the conviction of the merchant ALBERT HORN; the imprisonment of RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG, for perjury as a surety for the slave-ship *Orion*; the sentence of a number of mates; the condemnation of the *Kate*, the *Weathergauge*, the *Nightingale*, the *Sarah*, and the *Augusta*, together with the seizures of the Marshal and the new Treaty, have extirpated that trade from the city and port of New-York.

Examples have been been made in cases of cruelties to seamen and assaults upon officers upon American ships.

Prosecutions for frauds upon the Revenue and Government have already decreased the number of complaints of this character. Convictions under the Internal Revenue Act have materially aided that branch of the national service.

To the wives of Union prisoners and the widows of deceased soldiers, the United States District Attorney has rendered services in promoting the payment of wages and pensions. No charge therefor is ever made or permitted by Mr. SMITH.

FARRAGUT.

A Handsome New Year Present to the Brave Vice-Admiral.

$50,000 WORTH OF PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

The Presentation Address and the Admiral's Reply.

The patriotism, the gratitude and the good sense of the citizens of New-York, was displayed in a becoming manner yesterday, in the presentation of a substantial testimonial to the great naval hero of the age, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT. It was resolved about two weeks ago, to present him with some token of the regard and high estimation in which he was held by the community; and, in accordance with a suggestion from the TIMES, the committee having the matter in charge, determined to make the gift a useful and practicably valuable testimonial, which the recipient could enjoy in his lifetime, and hand down to his descendents in perpetuity. In pursuance of this plan, the munificent sum of $50,000 was collected by voluntary contribution in the short space of ten days; the last dollar being subscribed on Thursday. The money was then invested in United States Seven-thirty bonds, and the Admiral was invited to meet the committee yesterday morning at the Custom-house.

At 11 o'clock, quite a number of well-known citizens, members of the committee or contributors, had assembled in the private office of Collector DRAPER. Among those present were: A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, William M. Vermilye, Charles H. Marshall, Augustus Schell, John C. Green, Prosper M. Wetmore, John J. Cisco, C. K. Garretson, Wilson G. Hunt, Paul Spofford, R. L. Cutting, Moses H. Grinnell, Alexander T. Stewart and Edward Minturn.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Vice-Admiral entered, accompanied by Commodore DRAYTON, and was warmly greeted by many of the gentlemen whom he had met before. The meeting was then called to order by MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the committee, who said that to him had been delegated the pleasing duty of presenting to Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, and with the testimonial he desired to offer an address, which he would read. The address, elegantly engrossed on a large sheet of parchment, and signed by the committee, was then read by Mr. TAYLOR, as follows:

A TESTIMONIAL OF PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

To Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, Senior Flag-Officer of the United States Navy:

DEAR SIR: It is but an act of duty on the part of the citizens of this commercial community to acknowledge the brilliant services you have rendered to the country in guarding its maritime interests, protecting its commerce, and maintaining the honor of its flag.

The gallantry displayed by the fleet, which, under your orders, opened the Mississippi from the Delta to the Crescent City, deservedly won the applause of a grateful people and still later in the contest now waging for the restoration of the national authority and the possession of the forts and territory of the Union, your unparalleled skill and dauntless intrepedity in forcing the entrance of the Bay of Mobile, and capturing its defences, thrilled the hearts of your countrymen, and excited the admiration of every generous nation.

The deeds which illustrate alike your name and the naval history of the Republic have been fitly recognized in your promotion to a grade higher than has ever before been known in the American Navy; a rank fairly won in bloody conflict, justly bestowed by the Government, and gladly hailed by the American people.

The citizens of New-York can offer no tribute equal to your claims on their gratitude and affection.

Their earnest desire is to receive you as one of their number, and to be permitted, as fellow-citizens, to share in the renown you will bring to the Metropolitan City.

This desire is felt in common by the whole community, and, in the hope that it may be not inconsistent with your own views, the grateful duty has been confided to us of placing in your hands the accompanying Testimonial, and

We remain, with the highest respect and regard, faithfully your friends,

MOSES TAYLOR, Chairman; SAMUEL SLOAN, Secretary; JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer; Simeon Draper, A. A. Low, Isaac Bell, Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., J. A. Pullem, Wm. Hoge, R. L. Stewart, Francis Skiddy, J. Taylor Johnson, Wm. T. Blodgett, F. W. Worth, Wm. B. Astor, Paul Spofford, Wm. H. Webb, A. C. Kingsland, O. de F. Grant, John Alstyne, Charles H. Marshall, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. M. Vermilye, Alex. T. Stewart, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses H. Grinnell, Washington R. Vermilye, Wm. E. Dodge, Richard Schell, Francis B. Cutting, R. H. McCurdy, Wm. H. Osborne, George Opdyke, John A. Stewart, James R. Place, H. T. Morgan, Prosper M. Wetmore, John C. Greene, Thos. T. Buckley, Samuel Wetmore, Geo. F. Nesbitt, H. M. Tabor.

Having finished the address, Mr. TAYLOR took from the table a large envelope, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, containing $50,000 in Government bonds, and placed the roll of parchment and the testimonial in the hands of the Admiral, who responded as follows:

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making some reply to what you so kindly say of me in making the gift, although I reserve to myself the privilege of rendering a more fitting acknowledgment at some future time. I will now respond to a few of the points in the address, as I remember them. As to the duties you speak of that were performed by myself in command of the fleet in the South and Southwest, I have only to say, as I have repeatedly said before, that they were done in obedience to orders from the department at Washington. I have carried out the views of the department in accomplishing what I promised to endeavor to do. In opening and protecting commerce I have simply done my duty in the sphere to which I was called.

But when it comes to personal matters, I can only say, would that I had language to express the gratitude I feel for what you have done. From the moment, I may say, I made the entrance to this harbor, I have been the recipient of honors of every description, and it would be impossible for me, even if I were in the habit of making speeches, to express what I so heartily feel. As to becoming a resident of New-York, nothing would be more grateful to my feelings.

I came here, I can hardly say as a refugee; but being forced out of the South, where I had resided more than forty years, came naturally to this city, as the metropolis of the country, and made my resting-place on the banks of the Hudson. I have every reason to be grateful; you have always extendded to me and my family the kindest treatment, and it would be but natural that we should feel a desire to be with you.

But, gentlemen, you know I am a public officer, and must go just where I am ordered.

Still it may be that, consistently with my obligations, I can be here; and I will endeavor to make such arrangements, if it appears that at the same time, I can perform my duty to my country. [Applause.]

This response was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was then called upon for a few remarks. He said that he could not by any eloquence of his say or do anything that would adequately express the gratitude of the nation to the gallant Admiral, but as the representative of the Government and of those there who had called upon him to speak for him, he wished to say that this testimonial was but a token of what was felt by the Government and by the people. Mr DRAPER was followed by Mr. LOW, and the ceremonies were thus ended.

Sales of the Artists' Fund Pictures.

The sale at auction, on Friday evening, of the pictures belonging to the Artists' Fund Society, produced fair prices. We give the names and prices of the pictures which brought $50 and upward, without the frames:

The Fawn's Leap, by C. A. Sommer	$52 50
Moonlight on the Hudson, by Williamson	55 00
Scene on the Susquehannah, by T. A. Richards	67 50
The Village Club-Room, by G. G. Fish	65 00
In the Autumn, by Bristol	105 00
Lake George, by D. Johnson	180 00
Franconia Mountains, by J. F. Weir	57 50
Rockaway River, by Brevoort	65 00
Coast Scene, by Suydam	200 00
Valley River, by Sontagg	70 00
Mohawk Pond, by Carmencke	100 00
Frenchman's Bay, by C. Parsons	62 50
The Tea Party, by Morgan	50 00
Fishing Boats off the French Coast, by DeHaas	300 00
Twilight, by Cropsey	75 00
Departing Day, by S. Colman	240 00
The Truant, by S. LeClear	100 00
Mercy's Dream, by D. M. Carter	175 00
Manchester Beach, by Gifford	310 00
Sunny Moments, by J. F. Weir	150 00
Many Rabbits, by W. H. Beard	155 00
Lake Scene, by Casilear	290 00
Skirmish in the Wilderness, by Horner	165 00
View near Newbury, Vt., by Hubbard	220 00
Rustic Stable, by Dana	175 00
Alone, by Hennessy	60 00
The Manger, by Hicks	150 00
A Hundred Years Ago, by Whittredge	260 00
So, Bos! by Guy	125 00
A Sulky Morning, by Cropsey	170 00
A Country Church, by Rossiter	140 00
Crossing the Stream, by J. G. Brown	130 00
Grand Canal, Venice, by Huntington	325 00
Sunny Hours, by L. Lang	165 00
On the Beverly Coast, by Kensett	450 00
Nest Hunting, by E. Johnson	505 00
Apple Blossoms, by Leutze	130 00
Landscape, by Bierstadt	475 00
Twickenham Church, by Mignot	325 00

The total amounts of the sale, including the frames, was nearly nine thousand dollars.

THE LATE WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

Meeting of the Bar in Respect to His Memory.

Speeches of Alexander W. Bradford, David Dudley Field, George Ticknor Curtis, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, James T. Brady, Wm. M. Evarts, and C. P. Kirkland, Esqrs.

The profound sorrow experienced in this community at the death of the eminent jurist and honored citizen, WM. C. NOYES, found expression Friday in one of the most respectable meetings of the Bar ever held in this city, in point of status and numbers, which was called in the United States District Court-room. Among those present were the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge BETTS and Judge SHIPMAN of the United States Court, and a very large number of the most distinguished members of the Bar.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. H. OWENS, who nominated Judge BETTS as presiding officer.

Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON nominated as Vice Presidents Judges Davies, Shipman, Leonard, Robertson, Daly and Mason; as Secretaries Samuel Nash and A. S. Vanderpoel.

Mr. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Chairman of the Committee on preparing resolutions, said that to him had been assigned the duty of presenting resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Bar on the decease of Mr. NOYES. He spoke of his connection with the deceased in the preparation of the Codes of this State, and bore witness to his fidelity and labors, in which he evinced the highest qualities of the judge and the legislator, breadth of philanthropy, and the most earnest regard for a pure, sound and enlightened system of jurisprudence. He labored more than all others upon the close of the work, and as it was just finished, he died.

The resolutions, which read as follows, were unanimously adopted:

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, a member of this Bar, a beloved friend and brother has, in the providence of God, been suddenly smitten by the stroke of death, to our great affliction and bereavement. For more than a quarter of a century he had largely participated in the practice and forensic discussions of our courts of all jurisdictions, and had justly attained a position of high eminence and distinction. His experience was various and extensive, his knowledge of the law and its history exact and comprehensive, his apprehension of legal distinctions clear and precise, and he was thoroughly furnished for every trial of strength in those conflicts of the Bar upon which the administration of justice most intimately depends. His public life was marked by integrity of character, firmness of purpose, and adherence to principle. In his social walk, virtue and benevolence shed their radiance upon his way.

Thus commanding the respect of the community and the affections of a wide circle of friends by a blameless, useful and honorable life, and having passed through a professional career of great success, at the zenith of his fame, and in the full possession of ripened intellectual powers, he been taken from us.

In memory of our departed brother, we make this record of our sense of his merits and of our loss; and

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the removal from his sphere of usefulness and honor, at the Bar of New York, of our beloved and distinguished member, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, by the hand of death, and regard the event as a calamity to his profession, to the interests, social and public, of the community in which he lived, to the State and to the country.

Resolved, That we entertain great satisfaction and pride in the memory of his wonderful attainments as a legal scholar and thorough lawyer, the laborious hours he gave voluntarily in the service of the State in the discharge of his duty as a Commissioner of the Code, the munificent spirit exhibited in the complete and splendid library he collected, and freely opened to his brethren, the masterly skill and ability with which he performed his part in the profession he adorned, and the lustre which he shed as a great and accomplished lawyer upon the Bar of New-York.

Resolved, That we recognize among the traits which ennobled his character, his invincible principle and rectitude of purpose, his truth as a man, and his severity of conscience, all tempered by courtesy and illumined by the light of Christianity.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Non vultus instanus tyranni
Mente quatet solida * *
St fractus illabitur orbis
Impavidem ferient ruinæ

Resolved, That we sympathize most profoundly with the family of the deceased in their great distress and tribulation, and offer them our condolence and warmest prayers and wishes, conscious still that their highest consolation is in the greatness of their loss—in the history of a life well spent—a reputation without spot or blemish, and the celestial hopes which spring from the grave of the upright man.

It was voted that the resolutions be sent to the family of Mr. NOYES, and also transmitted to the Court of Appeals, to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Mr. D. D. FIELD prefaced his remarks by a brief *resumé* of the history of Mr. NOYES. His parents were in such moderate circumstances that he had not those advantages of early culture which were the lot of most of his professional brethren. The lesson which we may learn from his life is, that the most solid professional fame is the result of slow advances. The massive structure which rises high into the air, rests upon foundations which are sunk deep into the earth, and is built up, stone carefully laid upon stone, till it appears at last in grand proportions and perfect symmetry. So is it with the fame of a great lawyer. It does not come from one great effort, nor from a few successful cases; not from flashing wit, nor from brilliant rhetoric; but from careful study, patient thought and ripe experience. When, in the Peace Conference of 1861, Mr. NOYES foresaw the terrible conflict that was impending, and while he braced himself strongly to meet it, he sought to avoid it by every means short of a surrender of what he believed to be the principle of eternal and immutable justice.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS said it was due to the memory of the deceased, and to his own feelings, that he should say that, notwithstanding the very wide difference of opinion between them concerning many things which relate to the welfare of the country, he was received by Mr. NOYES, when he sought a place at the Bar, with the greatest kindness, cordiality and good will. However, fundamentally, he differed with Mr. NOYES on great constitutional questions, he knew that he had no other desire than to establish the Republic, to strengthen its foundations, and perpetuate its government. Although, as had been stated, deprived of the advantages of an early collegiate education, he certainly was a man of large and liberal culture, besides being a great student of the law, a wise and efficient advocate, and an enlightened jurist. He had compared the codes of different States and nations more extensively, perhaps, than any American lawyer who has survived him, and the people of New-York have largely profited, and are still further to profit, by the result of his labors.

Mr. AARON J. VANDERPOOL, as one who, for a time, pursued legal studies in the office of Mr. NOYES, bore tribute to his memory on behalf of the younger members of the bar. To say that Mr. NOYES, after he had taken a prominent position as a lawyer, was upon all occasions kind and courteous to the junior members of the bar, would but faintly express the truth; he sympathized with them as he witnessed their doubts and efforts. No young man ever entered his office with a desire to improve his opportunities, who did not from the first day feel that he had been placed in the charge of one who took an interest in his progress, and who was ready and willing at all times, to instruct, direct and encourage him by words and by example. In his professional career and his life, as a gentleman and a Christian, what better example could be presented to stimulate and encourage young men?

JAMES T. BRADY said that his relations with Mr. NOYES had not been as intimate as those of gentlemen who had preceded him. He did not remember a single instance in which he was associated with him professionally, and therefore could not give as just an estimate of his skill and prowess as one who had known him otherwise than as an opponent. He would say this, that Mr. NOYES was skillful in attack, never abandoning a position while it seemed at all tenable. His satire was "cool and vitriolic," nor often employed, and never perhaps without justification. When used it was a thing to feel, and not easy to forget. Deprived of a collegiate education, he seemed to have been favored with the capacity to educate himself, and exercised it to the fullest extent. Mr. BRADY adverted to the Huntington criminal trial, in which, the defence was insanity, and said that the result of that trial might be attributed to one of the ablest efforts of the deceased, who was Mr. B's. opponent and acted as prosecuting counsel. Mr. NOYES was a man of exquisite literary taste. On one occasion while traveling with the speaker, he quoted the line:

"Life is the rose's hope, while yet unblown."

Beautiful and sad suggestion! It is so. We can imagine, looking through the medium of poetry, how, in its inception, the bud looks forward to the gay moment when the sunlight shall flash upon its brilliant tints, and all the sensations for which it is designed shall be gratified by its presence. And yet, beautiful as that flower may be, it must, in the established order of nature, fail and perish.

Mr. NOYES had a just estimate of the uncertainty of life, and understood that, when we begin to live we also begin to die. With the sincere spirit of a Christian he had prepared himself for the other world, which none of us ought to fail to hold in view, especially in view of the suddenness with which death laid its hand on the departed brother.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR paid a tribute to the strong sense of justice and the conscience that stimulated the deceased to the sacrifice of life's enjoyment to the fullest measure that necessity might require, for the purpose of performing to perfection, to its utmost fullness, the duty of the advocate. This temper made him a laborious student, and apparently an ambitious lawyer; but his character was better described by the simple term of a faithful and skillful advocate. Those whose champion he was, spoke of him in language of highest eulogy as a friend whose loss to them was irreparable and for the time at least appeared impossible to supply. The speaker had stood in a position of remarkable antagonism to Mr. NOYES. They were of opposite descent and race. They differed in blood, in creed, in political opinion, and on those great moral questions connected with social order which were supposed to underlie much of the difficulties and controversies that have existed in this country. And yet, deep and earnest as were these differences, in the long period of their association, in no measure of excitement, how ever great, did Mr. NOYES, when contending, depart even for an instant or in the slightest degree from the strictest courtesy and the utmost personal kindness. Amidst all things that might tend to create adverse feelings, he proved himself to be a thorough Christian and a thorough gentleman. We never met without a smile; we never parted without a congratulation. Peace to his ashes! He was an honor to the name of Christian and of gentleman, and his death is a loss to the profession and to the community.

Mr. EVARTS said that perhaps the most conspicuous branch of the profession in which Mr. NOYES showed his great ability was that of an equity lawyer; yet they all knew that in all the diversities of jury trials, involving the passions and interests of this great community, he bore an elevated, almost an equal distinction as in the argument of equity cases. It had been said, and truly, that Mr. NOYES' life was one of labor and care and attention, and that a good part of his distinction and success sprung from this. But in the legal profession, as in every useful career of life, this is wholly true: "God has given nothing to mortals in this life of much value without great labor." In the New Haven Railroad controversy, growing out of the Schuyler frauds, the bar presented the most singular scene. Speaking almost literally, Mr. NOYES was on one side and all the rest of us were on the other. It was a wonderful trial of a man's resources and of his temper; for when any one of us was exhausted, there was always a fresh one to take his place; but Mr. NOYES was the constant combatant of all of us in succession, and stood, as in some of the ancient conflicts of physical force, like COCLES, defending the bridge with his single arm against a host of adversaries. In the Rose Will case, he brought to its culmination the great research and valuable ideas that he had collected and worked out in the doctrine of "Charitable Uses," under our statutory and constitutional laws; and, as has been said of his brief in the case of Benson *vs.* Beekman, so I had occasion to observe in that case, that there was nothing that he had not considered, and nothing that he did not know, that was practically and substantially valuable in the elucidation or determination of any of the doctrines of charitable uses.

Mr. NOYES early sought an association with the New-England Society. For a good while it had been desired that he should take the Presidency of the society, but he had declined upon his own suggestion, that he thought a native of New-England should be its head. But he continued on the post of the Charity Committee during the whole period of his connection with the society. He exercised steadily, silently, faithfully, amid all the labors of his profession, the constant, sometimes tedious, sometimes annoying supervision of the almoner of that charity, and always at all conferences connected with the business of the society, his cheerful interest, his constant perseverance in this department of duty was conspicuous and admirable.

There was something touching in his relations to this society, connected with his life and with his death. It happened to him that the great misfortune of his life, the death of an only son, occurred some years ago, upon an anniversary—the 22d of December. We were constantly desirous that he should attend our meetings, and participate in its enjoyment, and give the grace and honor of his presence and his speech, to the occasion. But he had, without any obtrusion of his grief, steadily declined, saying that that day was not a day of joy for him. It was with great gratification that I heard, on the day before the last anniversary, that he had consented to assume its presidency, and was willing to be present at its festival. On that occasion he made a speech so animated, so eloquent, so altogether admirable, as to attract the attention of every hearer, as showing that he had the full force of his health, of his mind, of his genius and his affections; and the next morning, scarcely eight hours after, he lay with his eye wholly dimmed, his natural force wholly abated; his "right hand had forgot its cunning, and his tongue had cleaved to the roof of his mouth."

Mr. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND followed, paying an eloquent tribute to the deceased, who by energy, perseverance and uprightness had won so deservedly distinguished a position. He considered him fortunate in his life, and fortunate in his death—being fully prepared to meet his Saviour; and it might be well said of him, as of another eminent man, that his lamp of life was still bright and burning, when the Great Lord of all came to say, "It is enough," and to call him gently to his rest.

The meeting then adjourned.

LETTER FROM CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1864.

My Dear Mr. Chittenden:

My grief for the loss of our great and good friend is increased by the circumstances you mention. He was ever generous. I know not in what way I can manifest my sympathy with the bar of New-York in their sorrow for the removal of one of its greatest lights, but I shall be glad to do so in any appropriate manner.

Sincerely your friend,
S. P. CHASE.

Commerce of the Port of New-York.

Mr. ANDREW R. TROTTER, the efficient Boarding Officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge office, White Hall, has kindly furnished us with the following totals of arrivals at this port from foreign ports during the past year, showing a decrease as compared with 1863, of 273 sail. We do not give the nationalities of the vessels arriving during 1864, for the reason that a large number of Americans are temporarily sailing under foreign flags:

Arrivals.	1863.	1864.
Steamships	364	402
Ships	774	538
Barks	1,238	1,143
Brigs	1,695	1,578
Schooners	1,011	1,098
Total	5,082	4,809

The number of passengers during the same periods arriving was, 1864, 198,342.

THE GOERCK-STREET POISONING CASE.

Coroner's Inquest—The Wretched Mother Held to Answer.

On Friday evening Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the bodies of GEORGE HENRY and MARGARET DUSENBURY, the children who were poisoned on Thursday night by their mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH DUSENBURY. We give the testimony, as follows:

Elizabeth Dusenbury, sworn.—I live at No. 5 Goerck-street; yesterday (Thursday) afternoon I sent, by the man I hire my room of, for some rat poison, and he brought me a box of Parsons' make; this (Friday) morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I got up and dissolved the contents of the box in five separate portions of water, and gave a portion to each of my four children; each drank their portion, except the smallest, and he tasted it, but did not like it, nor would he drink it; the youngest girl drank that portion as well as her own; after all the rest of the children were disposed of, I drank my portion; the eldest girl, (Margaret Ann,) began to vomit first, and then the eldest boy, (George Henry,) and then myself, in about ten minutes after I took it; there was no one but the children and myself present when the poison was administered; between 7 and 8 o'clock this (Friday) morning, my husband came home; we had ceased vomiting then, except George and Margaret; I told him that I had taken the poison, and he went for a Doctor; Dr. Johnson came, and gave me and the children medicine; I felt relieved, as did Mary Jane, the second oldest child, and James, who did not take much; the cause of my action is, that I had become tired of living, and did not want to leave my children behind me; my husband was not very agreeable to me; he was cross and jealous of me; would curse and swear if I staid out of the house longer than he thought necessary; he never struck me but once; that was four months ago; he is a night watchman at a dock, and is out all night; I did not send for the poison purposing to take it; but there were rats in the house, and I wanted to kill them; it was for that purpose I sent for it; I have been thinking about killing myself and my children for about three months—ever since I have been in New-York; we had previously been living for three years at Lake Mahopac; I do not know whether I shall get well or not; for myself, I do not wish to recover; but for my children, I do; my husband supported me and the children as far as his means would allow; sometimes he drinks to excess and becomes intoxicated; then he will abuse me if I say anything to him; I do not drink liquor, except occasionally, and never to excess; did not drink anything spirituous last night; am sorry I did as I did about the poison; wish I had not done it; it was my intention to see the children dead, and then to kill myself; George Henry died this afternoon, between three and four o'clock; he was four years and three months old, and was born in Somerstown, N. Y.

Charles Dusenbury sworn.—Am father of the deceased boy, George Henry; the deceased child, Margaret Ann is my wife's child by a previous husband, as is Jane, the oldest now living; have not lately had difficulty with my wife; sometimes we had words, but none of consequence; she is high-tempered, and says very little; there was no cause of jealousy: she was very ill when her youngest child was born, two years ago, and has not been the same woman since; a year ago, when in a great passion, I heard her say, "I'll take a dose;" that was the only indication of self-destruction I ever heard from her; the first I knew of her having taken poison was yesterday morning at about 8½ o'clock, when I came home from work; the two children now living were playing on the floor; the others and my wife were in the bedroom, sick, as she said; she would not tell me what was the matter; but I immediately thought of the rat poison, and asked what she had done with the box; she said she had burned it in the stove; I immediately went for Dr. Johnson; Margaret died at forty minutes after ten P. M.; we have had no words lately, except on Thursday at dinner time; my wife became provoked at my not telling my father-in-law something about a matter of business which I thought of no consequence; and she became very angry; while I was eating Mr. Murdock brought in the box of poison; did not regard her anger as of unusual moment; I seldom drink liquor, and never immoderately.

Mary Jane Dusenbury, sister of the deceased, being examined, said that the mother told her the potion she gave them was to kill worms; she drank her own portion and James' also. The little witness' testimony is substantially corroborative of the mother's.

The testimony of Dr. Geo. W. Johnston was taken, showing that the mother was apparently laboring under aberration of mind: she was indifferent regarding herself and children. Dr. George B. Bouton, who analyzed the contents of the children's stomachs, found poison. Police Surgeon Bilvin's testimony is like that of the other physicians.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased died of poison, administered by the mother with criminal intent.

Mrs. Dusenbury was committed to the Tombs.

Affairs Along the Docks.

NAVIGATION—NEW IMPROVEMENTS—ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN VESSELS—THE WEATHER.

The Winter, although mild, may, as far as navigation is concerned, be considered fairly "set in." With the exception of a few miles above the harbor the North River is closed, and for several days but few vessels have had the temerity to venture below Hudson. The damage done to the docks by floating ice last Winter has proved a sufficient warning to our shipowners to induce them to properly guard their piers. Most of the spiles have been double planked, and but little injury to shipping from ice this Winter need be anticipated. An effort is being made by merchants doing business in the vicinity of the Battery, to raise a subscription to build a new dock for the landing of small boats. It is a disgrace to the city that an enterprise of this character was not thought of before. It is a singular fact, so say travelers, that there is not a harbor in the world where there are such poor accommodations for reaching *terra firma* as at the City of New-York. Except at Pier No. 1 North River, there is no place where a small boat can land with safety. The tide at Castle Garden is stronger than at any other point in the harbor, and, when the fact is remembered that the steamer *George Leary*, on her trial trip, nearly cut the Battery dock in two, in consequence of the strong current, while trying to "round the Point," it will readily be seen that small craft are not safe without strong dock protection. Guests of the city, arriving from foreign ports, have on several occasions been compelled to remain on shipboard for hours—it being impossible to land in safety. In Jersey City the dock improvements are extensive, showing an enterprise on the part of shipowners on that side of the river worthy of emulation in New-York. The new steamship docks of the Bremen and Hamburg line of steamers are completed, and will compare favorably with the best piers in this city. A new company have recently been docking out from the lower part of Jersey City toward Bedloe's Island, nearly a mile, making a secure landing for vessels of all classes. The arrival of foreign vessels during the present month is greater than during the same period last year, and the weekly report of the arrival of coast steamers is larger than at any time since the war. Thursday, as the sailors say, "the moon fulled," and as the wind was southwest, the indications are that it will blow from that quarter for the next fourteen days. Hence any vessels driven off the coast by stress of weather will soon reach the harbor. In connection with harbor matters it is well to give our skippers a hint concerning the observance of Sundays and holidays. In almost every civilized country shipping in harbor display bunting on the Sabbath, but in New-York the reverential custom has been almost entirely ignored. On Christmas, not one out of ten American vessels in port displayed signals, and the neglect to honor this day was generally noticed. The fog which for several days hung over the rivers has risen, and the ferry-boats were able to run their regular trips, much to the accommodation of the traveling public. During the prevalence of the fog there were a few accidents; among the number the sinking of the steamer *Commodore*, which struck on a rock while going through Hell Gate, and was run on the flats at Hunter's Point, where she is now lying in about three feet of water. The steamer *Katahdin* ran on a reef near the Bellevue Gardens, opposite Blackwell's Island, but was soon floated off. The propeller *Potomac*, of the Portland line, also touched on the rocks near the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and after breaking one anchor proceeded down the river without further damage. There were several collisions of vessels, but no considerable damage was done. Old river Captains say our harbor has not been visited by such a dense fog for many years.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Operations of Gen. Foster's Forces—Gen. Sherman at Hilton Head—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Dec. 20, 1864.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. FOSTER'S COLUMN.

Since this column under Gens. HATCH and POTTER, left Hilton Head, on the 28th of November, the men have fought three battles of more or less importance, besides skirmishing almost continually night and day. Of these three fights, I have forwarded accounts with complete lists of the casualties, and of whatever incidents seemed to demand special mention.

The action of Dec. 9 seemed to conclude for the present, at least, the efforts of the enemy to drive us from "Devaux's Neck"—as the natives write it—which is the South Carolinianish for Devau's Neck, probably. With the exception of those skirmishes which are inevitable when two opposing picket lines are drawn up in close proximity, and saving also the constant shelling of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad by our artillery, there has been no fighting since the date of my last letter. Indeed, we have depended almost as much upon intelligence of the movements of Gen. SHERMAN for the gratification of our inveterate craving for news, as have even you further-off folks of the cooler North.

We have had no occasion to complain of nature for interfering with our military operations, for in the first place she provided us with a most delightful country through which to march and in which to fight, and she has also vouchsafed us such delicious weather as the dwellers north of Dixie only experience during the few dreamy days of "Indian Summer." So warm has it been, that overcoats have been a troublesome superfluity, blankets a nuisance, and anything approaching the nature of a fire, has been, save to cooks and colored people, but "a foretaste of immortal," not bliss exactly, but that other condition of things in the future, of which most of us care to know little, save by hearsay.

In fact, the entire condition of the state of the climate, the "face of nature," and all things appertaining thereto, denote a tropical latitude. Our shells, as we send them, with our compliments and best wishes, Jeff. Davis-ward, go crashing through groves of live-oak, cedar, pine, &c., cutting from them multitudes of branches, green and luxuriant with their varied foliage, as though it were midsummer instead of Christmas time. Ice is a frigid remembrance of the past, and snow a joyful gelid hope of the Northern future. Were it not for the all-pervading, universal, phantom-gray of the ever-present Spanish moss, which hangs its misty festoons across every shady avenue, and hangs its silvery locks to every bough of every plant, as if all the trees in Dixie had been stricken old and gray before their appointed time, there would be little in these Southern forests to remind one that he was not taking a pleasant Autumn walk in a Northern wood, save the spreading Palmetto, that starts up under foot at every shady step in all Southerndom.

Of these pleasant days, of the conformation of the country and the favorable constitution of the soil, our troops have taken admirable advantage; and, since my last communication have, under the direction of able engineers, been busily and constantly employed in throwing up intrenchments and building batteries, so that our line of fortifications on Devau's Neck is now an impregnable position, if put merely to a defensive use, or if an advance be determined on and undertaken, becomes a haven and a sure place of refuge, in case a repulse should be met or a retreat decided on.

On the right front Lieut.-Col. AMES, the Chief of Artillery, has posted the Rhode Island Artillery, consisting of a battery of Parrott guns and some brass Napoleon guns. On the left centre is MERCEREAU's battery; on the left the Marine battery—still further to the left, and in the rear, a battery of 30-pound Parrotts, besides other heavy guns which are distributed in such positions, as with those already mentioned, to make our position impregnable. From these a persistent shelling is kept up on the railroad, over which the rebels have been for days running heavy trains from Savannah, probably taking heavy material from the doomed city, probably machinery. They seem to be somewhat annoyed by our shelling, but I have as yet seen no proof that any train has been hit, though there have been countless rumors to that effect.

The "Johnnies" have made no offer to attack, and since the sharp fight of the 9th there has been no excitement, save a small one which grew out of the enthusiasm displayed by the troops when the announcement of the positive arrival of Gen. SHERMAN at a point so near Savannah, that his long, perilous and exciting march might fairly be set down as a most glorious success, was first received. It chanced that on that night I was fog-bound, at Gen. POTTER's headquarters, and so had an opportunity of witnessing the comparative ease with which a sleeping army may be roused from deepest slumber to wildest enthusiasm. The fog that night was a thing to be remembered; the fogs of all previous days and years were incandescence itself by comparison; those other fogs we had experienced, through which we could not, from the after-cabin of a steamer, tell whether she had a bow-sprit or was cut in two amidships, when, if you held your arm out to shake hands with a friend, you could only tell who it was by the sound of his voice; could only find his hand by feeling for it, as you might feel for a mouse-trap in a dark closet, and when you couldn't tell whether you hadn't lost your "good right hand" for good and all, until you had drawn it back and could feel it once more safely in your pockets—all these former fogs were as a gauze veil to a dungeon door. Why this particular fog, of which I now write, was the great grandfather of all fogs—the concentrated, superlative quintescence of all obscurity and mistiness—boil down KANT, CARLYLE and RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and a fogginess might result that would dimly suggest, but by no means rival, the thick darkness of that night. To be sure, the said fog was, perhaps, some persons might think, aggravated by the smoke of a hundred camp-fires, but they really did no more to add to the intensity of the darkness, than a streak of white chalk across the face of a Guinea negro makes him any blacker. It was not only *dark*, but it was *thick*; it had not merely *texture*, like a piece of broadcloth, but positive *solidity* like a white-oak door. You could drive a nail into it and hang your hat thereon. You could cut out slices with a mallet and a cold chisel; you could cut steps in it and walk up seventy-three feet, and get a splendid view of the surrounding country. One of the boys of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts did so; when just as he had obtained a clear view of Gen. GUSTAVUS A. SMITH, eating hard tack and salt pork with a pocket-knife, a detachment of engineers, under Lieut. EDWARDS, cut away the column of fog on which the man stood, thinking it to be a rebel signal station; the unhappy soldier fell and broke his collar-bone, and is now in hospital at Beaufort. A Sergeant of artillery sharpened one end of a cannon-rammer and stuck it into the fog to hang his saddle on. But the funniest thing that came under my personal observation is this: Attached to Lieut. TRIPS' battery, was a very vicious artillery horse, much given to kicking; just as the fog-bank came sweeping like a solid wall across the meadow, this said horse gave a tremendous kick, intended, I believe, for the special benefit and behoof of Sergt. WILLIAMS, when lo! and behold! his hind legs struck the fog-bank, and instantly became firmly imbedded, and the unfortunate animal remained for seven hours and forty-seven minutes with his heels 30 inches higher than his ears. When released he was as gentle as a jackass, and he has not ventured to raise his hind feet from the ground since; he walks as if he was trying to learn to skate.

BARON MAUCHAUSEN is *not* "redivivus."

Through this fog (by help of a detail of seventy pioneers with axes to cut the road,) Lieut. McMARTIN, of Gen. HATCH's Staff, found his way, and at half-past ten o'clock at night, reported to Gen. POTTER at his Headquarters the glorious tidings that SHERMAN's column had at last achieved its end and aim; that it was now securely intrenched within five miles of Savannah city, proper, and that to dispel every possible doubt, Gen. SHERMAN had himself visited the *Nemeha*, Gen. FOSTER's flagship, and had then had a lengthy interview with Gen. FOSTER. In one minute Gen. POTTER was wide awake, and grimly enthusiastic. In two minutes all his Staff were wider awake and more enthusiastic, though not so grim. In three minutes Commodore PREBLE and the officers of the Naval Brigade were wide awake and in a fever of eager inquiry. In four minutes the first regiment on our right woke itself up in an ecstacy of excitement and relieved its feelings by a grand irregular chorus of triumphant howls. Every half minute added the voices of another regiment to the shout, and in less than ten minutes from the arrival of the Aid with the news the entire camp of thousands of men, extending for miles along the road, was ringing with cheers, shouts, howls and "tigers" innumerable. Each individual soldier seemed as glad as if he had had a toothache and found a silver dollar and conducted his vocal exercises accordingly. The Post Brass Band, too, were awakened and in a remarkably short time were discoursing sweet music to the shouting multitude. No time was there for full dress. Every musician turned out in double quick time, seized his horn and began to blow. Seldom have so many horns of such size been taken at such short notice. Dressed! bless you, no, not half dressed; the A cornet had nothing on but one sock and a felt hat; the piccolo was attired in a pair of cavalry pants and a sword-belt; the opheicleide had on a hat and a canteen, while the leader himself was beating time frantically with a corn-stalk, his only article of dress being a red blanket and one drumstick. The fog somewhat interfered with the music, as it did with everything else—some of the notes getting stuck in the air and not coming down for half an hour, while the last notes of the "Star Spangled Banner" did not come down till 8.30 o'clock the next morning. Meantime Col. AMES had opened with his heavy guns all along the lines, and for an hour or two the noise was tremendous. Seldom does an army go into such extacies of jubilation over successes with which they have had nothing to do. But the entire demonstration went to show that our gallant soldiers and sailors look for the success of the *cause*, and glory in a heavy blow dealt to the rebellion, no matter by whom, and that jealousies of individual columns or commanders has very little place in the hearts of truly brave men.

The rejoicing was spontaneous, hearty, earnest, unaffected, and was one of the first of the many tributes that will be paid to the genius of SHERMAN, and one of the earliest of the great rejoicings that will be made over the hard-earned triumphs of his glorious army.

MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF A FLAG.

During the action of Dec. 6, which took place near "Gregorie's Landing," and will doubtless take its name from that place, the battle-flag of the Fifth Georgia Reserves fell into our hands. As the color-bearer fell, immediately after being fired on by the skirmish line of the entire brigade, which was made up of parts of several regiments of soldiers and of the naval brigade, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say which regiment fired the shot that brought down the flag. A charge was at once made, and after the affair was over, it was discovered that the flag had been picked up and transmitted to Gen. POTTER, commanding the brigade. After some slight personal inquiry, it was by him returned for safe keeping for the present, to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh N. Y. V., (Monitors,) Lieut.-Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD commanding, it appearing to the General, on the slight investigation of the circumstances that he was able to give at the time, that the honor of capturing the trophy rested with that organization.

After the battle, a claim was put in by the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Troops, (Col. VAN WYCK,) who were on that day led by Major E. SMITH, for the flag. The two claimants, Col. WOODFORD and Major SMITH, by order of the General, made out their respective claims in writing, and the documents were submitted to a military commission, that the rights of the case might be ascertained, and the flag adjudged to those to whom the honor should seem justly due.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh claim that they fired upon the rebel flag, which fell at the instant, and that they instantly fixed bayonets and charged the enemy, driving him before them, and that the battle-flag was picked up by some person connected with a regiment which immediately followed them.

The Fifty-sixth, by Maj. SMITH, claim that their fire on the color bearer was simultaneous with that of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and that, from their position in the advancing line, their shots probably struck him, and that as the flag was secured by one of their regiment, it fairly belongs to them.

It so happens that in this engagement there was but one flag captured, hence the facts connected with the affair take an interest that perhaps under circumstances other than these, would not fairly belong to them. The rival claims arise from no personal feeling between the two regiments, for both are too well known to be all that is brave and gallant to admit the hypothesis that anything like jealousy could animate the officers in their honest desires to, each one, secure for his men what he deemed their rights.

In all battles, of whatever magnitude, from a picket skirmish to a Waterloo, it may be remarked that the traditional "stand of colors," or the "battle-flag," is the most coveted of all trophies that may fall into possession of the victors. Even batteries of siege guns, or light batteries, that have mowed down opposing adversaries by whole ranks at a time, become of secondary importance; while trains of supplies and provisions, scores of horses and cattle, and all the other ingredients of the spoils of the Egyptians, fade into utter insignificance beside the flag of the foe. The flag represents and symbolizes all and everything that is soldierly in the volunteer—that is manly in the soldier—that is Godlike in the man.

Under the folds of his flag the soldier is protected—under its loved colors, be they of what nation, or of what hue soever, he pours out his blood and lays down his life—by his flag he swears; at its foot he dies—lead him on while he has strength to go on, and it covers his chill corpse when he can go no more. It reminds the absent soldier of all that is dear in life, for it symbolises to him wife, children, *home*—all that is dear, all that is honorable, and all for which man lives; for the color-sergeant to lose his flag is for him to die—to take from the enemy a color, is even to take it red with the blood of more than one who have died before its capture became possible. For a man to show an enemy's flag, won by his individual prowess, is a proof that he has done and dared everything and all that may become a man; for a regiment to show a capture is to exhibit a certificate of the deaths of some of its best and bravest, and to show that those who won it have been in the hottest fire and fiercest work of the whole action.

Hence the excusable anxiety for officers to fairly secure such a trophy for their men, and in a case like the present, when certain things are uncertain, and when there is a fair groundwork for the claim of either party, it is very possible for the whole affair to be conducted, (as it apparently has been in this case) without acrimonious feeling, and with only a desire that justice be done.

After Col. WOODFORD and Major SMITH had both presented their claims, it appeared that the whole brigade skirmish line had fired at nearly the same time at the advancing rebel line, and that as the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and Fifty-sixth Regiments occupied nearly the centre of our line, immediately opposite to where the flag fell, shots from either force might have killed the color-bearer.

The papers submitting the case to the commission were drawn up in a spirit of kindness and courtesy on both sides—the concluding paragraph of Col. WOODFORD's paper being as follows:

"I desire to bear testimony to the steadiness and gallantry of the battalion of the Fifty-sixth United States Colored Troops, who were upon our right upon that day (Dec. 6,) and, should the flag be awarded to them, shall be happy that such brave men as they will have the trophy."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
DEVEAUX'S NECK, S. C., Dec. 16, 1864. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. A commission to inquire into the circumstances of the capture of the "rebel battle flag" during the action of the 6th inst., and to decide as to whom the credit of its capture belongs, to consist of the following-named officers:

Col. GEO. W. BAIRD, Thirty-second United States Colored Troops;

Col. JAMES LEWIS, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers;

Lieut.-Col. N. HOUGHTON, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers;

Is hereby ordered to convene at these headquarters, at 3 P. M., to-day. By order of

Brig. Gen. E. E. POTTER, Commanding.

(Signed,)

WM. C. MANNING, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The commission convened at the appointed time, all the members present.

After a careful consideration of the inclosed statements (marked "A" and "B") of the Commanders of the battalions of the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, and of such oral statements as were deemed necessary to elucidate the points at issue, the commission arrived at the following unanimous conclusion, viz.: That although all the regiments and the "Naval Battalion" engaged in the action of the 6th inst., at which the "rebel battle-flag" was taken, are equally entitled to all honor for having broken the rebel line and driven the enemy from the field, yet the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers being the fortunate regiment before which the rebel flag fell, and that took it from the field, are justly entitled to the "credit of its capture."

(Signed,) GEO. W. BAIRD,
Colonel Thirty-second U. S. C. T.
JAMES LEWIS,
Colonel One Hundred and Forty-fourth N. Y. Vols.
N. HOUGHTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Vet. Vols.

Official copy:
WM. C. MANNING, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The flag will be sent to New-York City, to the organization known as "the Sons of Orange and Sullivan," and will by them be transmitted to Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, where the Fifty-sixth was organized, and where are collected many relics of the Revolution and of WASHINGTON.

We learn, this morning, the death of Col. SILLIMAN, of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, who was severely wounded in the battle of the 9th, being shot through the thigh, as our Surgeons state, with one of those diabolical missiles, (used by the rebels only of all people calling themselves civilized) known as explosive musket balls. This is a ball intended to explode *inside the victim; after it has once done its work as a perforating bullet, it then, when it strikes a firm obstacle, as bone, explodes within the limb.* With this sort of bullet was inflicted Col. SILLIMAN's injury. Amputation in the upper third of the thigh was performed that evening by Dr. DURANT; the Colonel was made as comfortable as possible, and at once sent to the Officers' Hospital at Beaufort. Here he was met by his wife, and received every possible attention. He rallied and seemed to be doing well, and there appeared to be every reasonable hope of his recovery, when suddenly a slight change of weather seemed to produce an immediate degeneration of the vital powers, and his strength rapidly failed. He died at the hospital on Sunday, Dec. 18. He was attended to the very last by his wife, and was surrounded by sympathizing friends. It is, perhaps, superfluous to state that his medical attendance was most skillful, scientific and unremitting.

Most of the other officers and men who have suffered from wounds in the three fights experienced by this expedition, having been at once removed to excellent hospitals, and having received the best of medical care, and of nursing, are rapidly improving, and will, many of them, be speedily returned to duty.

The staff officers of the Generals, (HATCH and POTTER,) are highly praised by their Commanding officers, for coolness, bravery and excellent judgment in all the manifold duties that appertained to their special work. So far as my own individual testimony goes, I can only say that I have never seen men braver, or more cool under heavy fire, or who went about their dangerous work more intelligently and steadily than those same men of Gen. HATCH's and Gen. POTTER's Staffs.

Admiral DAHLGREN personally is too well known to need commendatory word of mine, but of his officers I may be permitted to say my little word. Commander PREBLE, and all those under his orders, officers and men, behaved in a most gallant manner. It became at last the common remark that the army could go no where without finding the navy boys on the bank to meet them. And it was most true. The blue jackets seemed always in the advance. Was a river to be ascended—a creek to be explored—a landing to be effected, the sailor-boys were ready and willing to do it, and they generally did it. The picket-boats have done even more and better service than ever. Under the command of officers GILLESPIE, FURBER, SNOW and WILBOUR, these boats penetrated into marshes, by way of creeks, hitherto deemed impassable, discovered plantations in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, took the advance in the enemy's country, risking the bullets of guerrillas and bushwhackers, and performing the double duties of a reconnoitering party and an advance guard. The whole picket-boat force has been admirably conducted and of the greatest value.

Doubtless a number of promotions for gallant and meritorious conduct will reward the officers connected with this expedition. Already I learn that Lieut.-Col. W. T. BENNETT, Chief of Staff for Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, has been promoted to be full Colonel of the Thirty-third United States Colored Infantry.

While I would be glad to place on record every name of every man, be he officer or private, who meritoriously distinguished himself, I have room for but few. I append, however, a few extracts from the only official reports that have as yet met my eye.

Action of Deveaux's Neck, on Friday, Dec. 9, 1864—First Brigade.

From the brigade report of Lieut.-Col. WOODFORD, who, after the wounding of Col. SILLIMAN, was in command of the brigade skirmish line, I make the subjoined extracts, showing the good conduct of certain ones of the officers engaged:

"Lieut.-Commander A. S. CROSMAN, U. S. N., who accompanied Lieut. STODDARD as Adjutant of the Naval Brigade, and Lieut. STODDARD alike behaved with great courage.

"Capt. VAN SLYCK and Lieut. BALDWIN, (of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York,) the regimental Adjutant, deserve honorable mention for good conduct.

"Too much credit cannot be awarded to the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, for their steadiness, and Capt. LONG, of Company K, and Lieut. ABERCROMBIE, of Company G, who commanded his company after Capt. HENRY was wounded, for their courage and good judgment in handling their men. Capt. LONG concealed the fact of his being wounded from me until we returned to the place of bivouac at night. The right wing of the regiment was under the charge of Capt. WESTON, of Company F, and the regiment was commanded by Capt. LITTLE, of Company A, after the charge of the brigade devolved upon me. Both these officers deserve especial mention for their good conduct.

"I wish to recognize the valuable services of Lieut. MANN, of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Troops, an Acting Aid-de-Camp to Col. SILLIMAN, who brought me tidings of the Colonel's wound, and remained with me until we returned to the intrenchment; also the services of Lieut. W. F. CONANT, of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Lieut. W. H. DODGE, our Regimental Quartermaster. These three officers acted as my Aides-de-Camp after I assumed command of the brigade. They carried orders with coolness and precision, and evidenced sound judgment and high personal courage in an equal degree.

"STEWART L. WOODFORD,
"Lieutenant-Colonel 127th N. Y. V."

In the regimental report of the action of Gregory's Landing of Tuesday, Dec. 6, Col. WOODFORD makes the following mention:

"I cannot close this report without calling the attention of the Commanding-General to Sergt. BENJ. J. CONKLIN, of Company E, who, when Gen. POTTER asked for volunteers to endeavor to go through the forest up to the railroad, offered to go. Privates JOSEPH J. KAMPF, of Company E, and OSCAR L. JAGGER, of Company K, also volunteered. I respectfully recommend Sergt. CONKLIN for a Lieutenancy in the colored troops."

Extracts from Regimental Report of Battle of 9th December, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers:

"The left of my regiment suffered most severely, as it was in and near a pine thicket, which furnished a complete cover to the rebel pickets and sharpshooters. Capt. HENRY J. LONG, of Company K, who was in command of the left company but one, distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery. Although shot through his arm early in the fight, he remained with us during the day, and suffered no one to know of his wound until we had returned to our place of bivouac at night. This regiment has now, since Nov. 30, been in three engagements, and I feel it to be due to the Lieutenants who have acted as staff officers during that time, to put upon record my acknowledgement of their valuable services. Lieut. WILLIAM F. CONANT, of Company F, Acting Adjutant, and Lieut. WILLIAM H. DODGE, Regimental Quartermaster, have been at the front, under fire, upon each occasion. They have carried orders with coolness and precision, and have evidenced sound judgment and high personal courage in an equal degree. I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
"STEWART L. WOODFORD,
"Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.
"HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, COAST DIVISION, }
"D. S., IN THE FIELD, DEVEAUX'S NECK, S. C., }
"Dec. 16, 1864."

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

And so, for the present, rests our forces who composed the "Relief Expedition" under Gen. FOSTER. Holding their ground firmly—safe in their fortifications if attacked, and secure in their strength if they are ordered to advance—well cared for as to food, medicines and all that goes to make a soldier comfortable, they quietly and calmly wait future events. And now that SHERMAN's march to the seashore is an accomplished fact, and that the eye of the military prophet looks toward Charleston, (accepting the capture and capitulation of Savannah as among the inevitables,) we begin with even our common-place optics every day, beef-and-cabbage-eating mortals though we be, to foretell, if not foresee, some state of future events that may give our little column a chance to do something in combination with, as it has hitherto been overshawdowed by, the great, the victorious SHERMAN. ELDREDGE.

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1864.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN AT HILTON HEAD.

This sweet spot showed itself through the fog at 7 o'clock this morning, as I, from the deck of a tugboat eagerly looked out for the means of getting ashore, the tugboat on this occasion not proposing to land at "the Head," but to content itself with those fascinations which are, doubtless, to be found in the vicinity of Bay Point.

Not twenty minutes ashore, when the news was signaled that Gen. SHERMAN was approaching. "A hurried rush to the pier" had evidently been prescribed by the doctor, to each and every one of the residents of Hilton, and they all hurried to take the medicine, for the entire population hastened to the end of the T-shaped pier, that is the only substitute for a harbor.

The news was true. Rumor, for once, by way of change, told the truth.

Gen. Sherman was at Hilton Head.

Had I not had previous experience of similar matters, I could not have believed that four minutes and ten seconds (by a Union Course time watch) would have sufficed to assemble the entire population of Hilton Head to greet anybody, let him come from where he would.

Certain it is, however, that long before the steamer bearing the blue flag, denoting that an officer of rank was on board, could reach the landing-place, hundreds of people were there in waiting.

The brass band of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment U. S. V. was speedily on the wharf, and greeted the hero with the sounds of patriotic airs, the first one being "Hail to the Chief."

In company with Admiral DAHLGREN and other officers, the General then entered the row-boat, and was rapidly rowed to the wharf, where Gen. FOSTER was in waiting. As Gen. SHERMAN landed he was received with hearty cheers, and a salute from the heavy guns of the batteries added to the excitement of the scene.

As the General landed on the wharf, the pressure of the crowd for a short time separated him from Gen. FOSTER, who, owing to his old wound has to rely on a crutch, and is not so active as formerly; but soon, however, as he was informed that Gen. FOSTER was on the wharf, he halted until the carriage of Gen. FOSTER came to his side, when he cordially shook Gen. FOSTER's hand. Gen. FOSTER asked him and Admiral DAHLGREN to enter the carriage, stating that he had been waiting for them some time. Gen. SHERMAN at first slightly demurred, and said: "I've been sitting so long, I feel tired."

To which Admiral DAHLGREN responded.

"A man who has had so long a march as you have, ought to have a chance to sit down and rest."

Here the crowd cheered lustily.

Gen. SHERMAN then said to the Admiral. "Come, I'll tell you what, if you'll get in I will."

The Admiral signified his assent, whereupon Gen. SHERMAN took the back seat by the side of Gen. FOSTER, while Admiral DAHLGREN occupied the front seat of the carriage. They were driven to Gen. FOSTER's quarters, followed by the band, and they were afterward complimented by music by the band, under the leadership of Prof. INGALLS.

Of course, we do not as yet know Gen. SHERMAN's immediate destination, but it is reported that he goes to Savannah this evening. Should he stay there, the public buildings will be illuminated in honor of his arrival.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Savannah, would seem to signify that the General has business in that direction. ELDREDGE.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The recent announcement of the transfer of the *North American Review* to the house of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, is hailed with pleasure by all who take an interest in American literature and in the prosperous condition of its oldest and most respected periodical organ. In the tact, enterprise and extensive connexions of the firm who have become owners of the *Review*, a guarantee exists for the energetic prosecution of its business interests. No change is contemplated in the editorial management, the new life infused into the time-honored work since the accession of Messrs. LOWELL and NORTON to the chair, proving emphatically that its leadership is in good hands. Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS also give notice of a new literary enterprise of a serial character, an illustrated *Child's Magazine*, adapted for juvenile readers of all ages, and numbering among its contributors an array of names sufficient of itself to secure the success of any such undertaking, as AGASSIZ, Capt. MAYNE REID, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, the author of *Ten Acres Enough*, and many others.

—Mr. JARVIS' late volume, *Art Ideas*, published by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, meets with a very favorable reception abroad, where a little wonder is expressed that a serious and reflective book on art should emanate from what is erroneously regarded as a country plunged in a chaotic state of civil warfare. Mr. W. M. ROSETTI, one of the most competent living judges and critics of art matters, referring to Mr. JARVIS, writes: "To say that the American author is quite up to the general level of cultivated opinion on such topics would be too little; whether in Europe, or America, he would belong to the select few who have spent a deal of time and thought upon the subject, and whose opinion may mostly be accepted, and when not accepted, still acknowledged or qualified." Indeed, among the most intelligent critics a spirit of kindliness toward American literary efforts seems to have taken the place of the former carping and snarling temper that still lingers with the *Athenæum* and some other representatives of the old, narrow and restricted feeling toward all things of Transatlantic origin. An instance of this is given by the notices in the *Reader* (a periodical which, at one bound, has reached the front ranks) and the *Bookseller*, of the *Philobiblion*, an antiquarian literary journal, published by Messrs. PHILES & Co., of Nassau-street. The former characterizes it as, "of all others, just the window-seat companion with which CHARLES LAMB or LEIGH HUNT would have delighted to closet themselves for hours together;" while the *Bookseller* laments that the decay of learning and taste among the present degenerate race of booksellers in England leaves little prospect of a similar enterprise being undertaken there.

The semi-annual announcement of the London publishers, preparatory to the commencement of "the season," are just appearing, and give a foretaste of the literary provender that is expected to be forthcoming during the next six months. Among a deluge of works of fiction and popular religious books of good aim, but feeble execution, there are many books on standard subjects that will probably count as permanent accessions to the library shelves. We give a few of the most prominent. In Biography will appear, "The Life and Letters of the late Rev. FREDERIC W. ROBERTSON," whose sermons have met with so large a circulation in this country. (SMITH, ELDER & Co.) "Life and Correspondence of Sir RICHARD STEELE, Soldier, Dramatist, Essayist and Patriot," by H. R. MONTGOMERY. (WM. NIMMO.) "Memoirs and Letters of LUCY AIKIN, including her Correspondence with Dr. CHANNING, from 1826 to 1842." (LONGMANS.) "The Life of ROBERT STEPHENSON, Civil Engineer," by J. C. JEAFFRESON and WM. POLE. (LONGMANS.) "The Life and Times of Voltaire," by FRANCIS ESPINASSE. (CHAPMAN & HALL.) "My Life and Recollections," by Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY. "Life of Josiah Wedgewood, from his Private Correspondence and Family Papers," beautifully illustrated from specimens of his Pottery, &c., by ELIZA METEYARD. (HURST and BLACKETT.) In the Fine Arts is promised an interesting volume—"The Gnostics and their Remains, Gems, &c., Ancient and Mediæval," by C. W. KING. (BELL & DALDY.) GRIMM's "Life of Michael Angelo," translated by F. E. BUNNETT, (SMITH & ELDER.) "A History of Lace, from the Earliest Period," by Mrs. PALLISER, copiously illustrated. "Normandy, its Gothic Architecture and History," illustrated in photographs, by F. G. STEPHENS. (LOW & Co.) "Tuscan Sculptors, their Lives, Works and Times," with original drawings and photographs. (LONGMANS.) "The Lake Country," with one hundred illustrations, by LINTON. (SMITH & ELDER.) "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," with fine engravings by DALZIEL, and original poems by JEAN INGELOW, Mrs. NORTON, DORA GREENWELL, &c. (ROUTLEDGE & Co.) "Raphael and Michael Angelo," etchings from the original drawings of, in the University Galleries," Oxford, by J. FISHER. (BELL & DALDY.) Among the books of travels are BAINES' "Explorations in Southwest Africa, and Journey in 1861–2 from the Western Coast to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi." (LONGMANS.) "Through Macedonia to the Albanian Lakes," by MARY ADELAIDE WALKER. (CHAPMAN & HALL.) "A Journey from London to Persepolis, and Wanderings in the Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia," &c., by J. USSHER. (HURST & BLACKETT.) "The Customs and Traditions of Palestine," by E. PIEROTTI. (BELL & DALDY.) Perhaps the most important book of a theological character announced is "The Conversion of the Roman Empire," the Boyle Lecture Sermons for 1864, by the Rev. CHARLES MERIVALE. (LONGMANS.) The authorized commentary on the Bible, by various dignitaries and learned men of the Church, is not expected to be ready till the Autumn of 1865. The "Adventures of Miss Belle Boyd with the Confederate Army," and "The Rank and File of the Confederate Army," by Mr. HENRY HOTZE, editor of the Southern weekly paper, the *Index*, both issued by Messrs. SAUNDERS & OTTLEY, are the chief specimens of secession literature now advertised.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford Square, London, England, for two weeks ending 17th December, 1864:

Rev. H. B. Sherman, New-Jersey; J. C. Johnson and lady, Newark; M. Sternheimer, Cairo, Ill.; L. Sherrell, Philadelphia; W. S. Moorhead and lady, Philadelphia; T. Homer, Philadelphia; Edward Rice, St. Paul's; George H. Brown, Boston; William Hobkirk, Boston; H. S. Booraen, San Francisco; J. Fox, San Francisco; J. F. Delaplaine, New-York; Marx Held, New-York; T. D. Howell, New-York; F. Wiggin, New-York; James Bowdin, New-York; L. F. Davenport and lady, New-York; E. V. Booth, New-York; H. Hermann, New-York; Chas. Hausaer, New-York; Hugh Gormly, New-York; Fred'k Butterfield, New-York; James B. Lee, New-York; L. E. Kellogg, New-York; John Lowitz, New-York; R. L. Cumming, New-York; C. H. A. Carter, New-York; Warner Sherwood, New-York; S. Lord, New-York.

ESCAPE OF COL. LEIGH FROM THE PRISON PEN AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

His Narrative of his Adventures—Forty-four days from Columbia, S. C., to Knoxville, Tenn.—His Treatment on the Route—What the Negroes said to him—They want to be Armed—They have Secret Organizations—Their Determination to be Free.

Lieut.-Col. THOS J. LEIGH arrived in this city Saturday afternoon from Columbia, S. C., from which place he escaped on the 31st day of October. The Colonel's adventures on his journey through Secessia are very interesting. The following is his story, told in his own language: "I was captured on the 5th day of May, in the battle of the Wilderness, while we were charging the Stonewall Brigade. I was taken to Orange Court-house, and the next morning conveyed to Gordonsville, en route for Lynchburgh. About three miles from Charlottsville I made my escape from the train of cars, and after wandering about for two days was recaptured and taken to Lynchburgh, thence to Danville, and thence to Macon. In Macon I was placed in a stockade inclosing 2½ acres, in which 1,800 Union prisoners were confined. In command of this post was Capt. TABBS, C. S. A., one of the most brutal and cowardly officers I ever knew. He is now a prisoner in our hands. In the morning he would get us in line and use the vilest and most insulting language toward the "d—d Yankee scoundrels," as he called us. He was relieved by Col. GIBBS, TABBS being ordered to Petersburgh. On his way he was captured by SHERIDAN's cavalry. While TABBS was in command over us, one of our officers gave him his watch to sell. The owner of the watch shortly after inquired for the proceeds, when TABBS took him to his quarters, and "bucked and gagged" him, and kept him there suffering torture, until some citizens interfered and procured his release. While in the stockade we finished five tunnels, and three more would have been completed in about four days, which would have secured our escape, if our plan had not been betrayed by one of our own officers.

About this time SHERMAN was approaching Atlanta, and we were moved to Charleston, S. C., where we were placed under fire. During the removal to this city 78 of us escaped, among the number I was fortunately one. My good fortune did not last very long, for having arrived within a mile and a half of our lines, I was retaken on the seacoast, near the mouth of the Edisto River. After my recapture I was taken to Charleston and rejoined my comrades. I was confined in the jail, and had been there but a short time when we commenced to construct a tunnel to enable us to escape. We started the tunnel immediately under the gallows in the jail yard, and had nearly finished it when, unfortunately, they took us to new quarters, and our plans were discovered. Had we remained there a little longer nothing could have prevented our escape. We had correspondence with a sympathizing Union lady, who informed us where the guards were stationed; had a boat for us at the foot of Franklin-street, and gave explicit directions how to run through the fleet.

In Charleston it is a well-known fact that any Union prisoner who gets into Calhoun-street, can readily procure a pass from the Provost-Marshal, through a source unknown, and thus afford means of escape via James Island to the Union lines. It was during this time the yellow fever broke out, and a large number of our officers dying, they removed us to Columbia, S. C., where we were herded together in an open field without any shelter. Our rations were half a pint of meal a day and a little sour molasses. Our guard, fortunately for us, was the Thirty-second Georgia Regiment, and both officers and men sympathised with us and said that they would afford us every means they could to escape surreptitiously. They, however, were held in check from carrying into effect their good intentions toward us, by large bodies of militia who were placed there to keep the regiment from insubordination. On one occasion some of our men escaped in the night. The alarm was instantly given, and the guards fired their guns. Purposely misdirecting their fire, they killed one of the militiamen. It was while we were collecting wood in the forest, under guard, that I made my escape by entering the small-pox hospital, and at night, when the guard was withdrawn, I left my refuge and took a westerly course through the woods, guided by the stars. I traveled two nights in this manner, sleeping during the day. On the third night it rained, and the stars being hid from my view, I mistook my way and traveled toward the place I had left. I fell in with Lieut. TINCKER, of Indiana, who had also escaped from the same place, and we remained together until our escape was finally consummated. We traveled two nights and got within three miles of Lexington, where we met a couple of negroes and asked them the direction to Ninety-six Station. They pointed out to us our road, and added that they were our friends, and when we wanted assistance we must crawl up to the fields about dusk, and wait for a field hand to come along; that they would furnish us with provisions, and never betray us. On the fifth night of our journey we were making northwest for Knoxville, Tenn. On the evening of the sixth day we ventured cautiously to a plantation, where we saw a large number of hogs in a field, running toward us as though they expected to be fed, and we judged from this that a negro would soon come and feed them. We were right in our conjecture, for in a few moments a negro came along with a basket on his head, with corn for the hogs. I called to him, and as he came up to me I asked him if he knew who I was, and he said no. I then told him I was a Yankee officer, and asked him if he would betray me. He said "no, the negroes in that part of the country did not do that sort of thing." He said, "you must be hungry?" I told him that was what I hailed him for. He said, "you wait about an hour, and I'll have lots to eat." He then started for the house, and in about an hour came back along with several other negroes, all carrying eatables—chicken, possum, rice and shortcake—sufficient to last two days' journey. It commencing to rain, they advised us to lay still that night, and it would clear up before morning. We took their advice, and the negroes kept us company all night, and were very inquisitive about the state of affairs. They asked us if we thought JEFF. DAVIS was going to arm the negroes. They said their masters had made propositions to them, that if they would take up arms and fight for the South, they would get their freedom. I asked them if they would fight against the North. They replied, "only let them give us arms, and we will show them who we will fight for." They said, "we have now some arms hid," and they wanted to know if when they were formed into companies and regiments they could be together and talk together. I told them certainly. One negro remarked, "my master offers me my freedom if I will take up arms, but I have a wife and five children, *and he does not offer them their freedom*, and we have come to the conclusion that there is no use fighting for our masters and our freedom when any children we may have are to be made slaves, and we have thought when we get arms and are allowed to be together in regiments, we can demand freedom for our wives and children, and take it." Another negro remarked that their masters did not dare to whip them now; that they were fed a little better than before the war, but they believed this was only to humor them and keep them still. We departed the next morning, wishing the negroes "good luck," and they replying "God bless you," which is a very common expression in that part of the country. We pursued our journey without anything remarkable happening until we arrived in Pickens District, S. C., on the plantation of Dr. EARL, a notorious Secessionist. Here we fell upon a large number of negroes of his plantation and others, discussing the arrival of SHERMAN at Augusta, Ga. It appears they had secretly sent one of their number as a courier toward Hamburgh, to get news about SHERMAN, intending, on the arrival of the courier, to make a general stampede into our lines. They counted on between 5,000 and 8,000 negroes who would go with them. These men treated us very nicely and gave us a large supply of provisions. They told us to stop at the house of JOHN W. WILSON, a strong Union man. The next evening, at 9½ P. M., I knocked at WILSON's door. He came out with a revolver in his hand and demanded to know who we were. We told him that we were escaped Union officers. He invited us into his house and treated us very kindly. He informed us of the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, and as we were about leaving him, went with us to the middle of the road, where we all gave three cheers for Old ABE. Being properly directed on our course, we reached Bumcomb County, in Western North Carolina. Here we saw a woman in the field plowing. She informed us that in that county, Henderson and Madison Counties, there were over 500 men who had been conscripted, her husband among the number, who refusing to join the rebel army, lay hid in caves in the woods. The country is scoured by rebel details, who plunder the women and children, and shoot the men if found in the woods. In traveling over a district of 130 miles, across the mountains, a scene of the greatest destitution prevailed; women do the duties of men; the children have no shoes, and the country seemed to be given up to entire lawlessness. The remainder of our journey was performed solely under the guidance of women, and on the evening of the 13th of December we reached Knoxville, Tenn., having spent forty-four days in our perilous travels.

Any person wishing to see Col. LEIGH, formerly of the Seventy-first New-York, will find him at No. 68 Bowery.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Politics in the State—The Late Election—How the Regiments Voted—Business Affairs—Money Scarce—Soldiers' Pay—The Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1864.

Political affairs have settled down somewhat in this State. The very decided radical triumph is a quietus for us for some time to come. Col. CRAWFORD, the Governor elect, received a majority of about 3,000 on the home vote of 17,494. The home vote on Presidential electors was as follows:

Lincoln Electors, nominated by both Union State conventions, received: ROBERT McBRATNEY, 12,934.

Nominated by the regular committee of the Union party to fill vacancy caused by death of original nominee: Col. W. F. CLOUD, 13,799.

Another of the nominees for Electors having died before the election, it was agreed to fill the vacancy by the name of MARCUS J. PARROTT. Both committees agreed to that, and Mr. PARROTT's name was hoisted, but subsequently that of Col. THOS. MOONLIGHT was substituted. The vote then stood:

Col. MOONLIGHT	8,642
M. J. PARROTT	5,192

The McClellan Electors received a vote of

NELSON COBB	3,627
THOMAS BRIDGENS	3,695
A. G. EGE	3,608

Giving a Union majority of 10,216, (112 votes being cast for one of the deceased candidates.) MOONLIGHT's and PARROTT's votes show pretty nearly the relative strength of the two sections of the Union party. Its total is 13,834; while MOONLIGHT's majority is 3,450 over PARROTT, (Fusion,) and 4,947 over BRIDGENS, (Dem.) The united vote against the regular Union party in Kansas, on State ticket, was then 8,887. This, exclusive of the soldiers' vote. Probably not more than 500 were cast in the State—the balance of troops being either stationed elsewhere or in pursuit of PRICE. The vote shows a great increase of population since the war.

The legality of our soldiers' vote is questioned, and a special session of the Supreme Court is to be held to test the question. Our Constitution contains a clause prohibitory of soldiers' voting. Amendments have to be submitted to the people. One was lost at the session of the Legislature for 1862–'63. In the meantime, the question has been raised, and found many advocates, whether the aforesaid constitutional provision debars citizens of the State from exercising the electoral franchise in consequence of their being temporarily engaged in suppressing a rebellion. Last Winter the advocates of this interpretation prepared a bill similar to that adopted in New-York, providing for the taking of the soldiers' vote. Those who opposed this theory introduced an amendment to the Constitution, which was also submitted to the people. They succeeded in grafting a provision on the bill spoken of, to the effect that the soldiers' vote taken under it should not be counted till after the vote on the amendment; if that was adopted, it should be. A curious complication.

The amendment was adopted, but very few votes being cast against it. Under the law, the votes of the Second, Sixth, Twelth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, and two batteries, were taken at Fort Smith; 1,400 votes were cast for Mr. LINCOLN, and three for McCLELLAN. The regular, or "Lane" ticket, received 1,200 votes. A portion of these regiments were absent and at detached posts, so that their votes were not taken. The First at Vicksburgh, the Fifth (one battalion only remaining) at Pine Bluff, the Ninth at Little Rock, the Eighth at Franklin, Tenn., all voted for Mr LINCOLN. We are not yet advised as to how they voted on the State ticket, except the Eight Regiment, which voted for Judge THATCHER.

The Seventh, Eleventh and Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments were in the field pursuing PRICE, and upon the day of election reached the Arkansas River. An informal ballot was held in the Fifteenth, (Col. JAMISON,) which resulted in favor of Mr. LINCOLN. This regiment cast more votes for McCLELLAN than all the other Kansas regiments put together, giving twenty-one in all, eighteen enlisted men and three officers.

It is very evident, however, that copperheadism can have no home in Kansas.

Business affairs are tolerably prosperous in the State. A great scarcity of money prevails, owing to the fact that for six months past no money has been received by the Quartermaster's Department here, and none by the Pay Department for nearly the same period. Seven millions alone are locked up in vouchers in this city, and probably not less than ten or twelve in the State. Unless relief comes soon a suspension of business will result, and great distress follow. The want of soldiers' pay is another misfortune. I know of men who have been mustered out, but after over three years service, that have been compelled to sell their pay acounts at heavy discounts, in order to get home. Officers having families to support are compelled to sell their accounts at the same disadvantages in order to meet expenses. These things ought not to be.

The first section of the Union Pacific Road, Eastern Division, was opened for public travel, from Wyandot to Lawrence. The road west from Atchison is being pushed forward with energy. Leavenworth is becoming alarmed, and justly so, at this progress, which is to its ruin. In all probability the capital invested in this city will at last exert itself effectually to obtain railroad connections east and west. If not done soon the place will be dead. H.

A RUMORED RAID ON CANADA FROM BUFFALO. The Toronto *Globe* of Wednesday contains the following. It is hardly possible that there should be anything in the report:

"We have had during the last few weeks many letters about Raiders and Fenians, which we have pitched into the waste paper basket, no doubt greatly to the disgust of the authors. But we have just received a communication from a source which it appears to us, demands notice. It represents that some discharged soldiers together with others on furlough, now in Buffalo, have formed the design of making a raid into Canada, in revenge for the St. Albans affair and the capture of the Philo Parsons. A raft, it is said, is being constructed for purposes of transport; and here our information stops. We do not wish any undue importance to be attached to the report, still we have reason for thinking, that is not groundless. We have, of course, forwarded the data of which we are in possession, to the proper authorities, whose best attention, we are sure it will receive. If there is anything in it, well and good; if not, so much the better. At any rate, it should be looked after."

CHANGING HANDS.—Report says that the venerable *Intelligencer* is to change proprietorship, Col. SEATON withdrawing on an annuity, and the paper going into the hands of Mr. JOHN F. COLE, (being connected with its business management), Mr. A. G. ALLEN, well-known as an experienced journalist, and Col. WM. R. SNOW, a gentleman of energy and business capacity. It is to maintain the same political tone as heretofore, but is to be more newsy, and is to have a Sunday edition, and other startling innovations upon the old routine of that establishment.—*Washington Star, Dec. 27.*

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Christmas—Amusements in London—Mysteries—A Congratulatory Address to Mr. Lincoln—How the War Looks in England—How to Settle an Englishman.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1864.

We have a half inch of snow this morning to the delight of the boys and the astonishment of the sparrows. All England is preparing for Christmas. The shop windows are full of prize beef, geese and poultry, and presents of all kinds. The rich are spending great sums of money, which gets distributed among the poor. The beggars are out in droves, and for the time the police shut their eyes to open mendicancy. The great plumb-puddings of three or four hundred weight are being prepared at the workhouses. All England will have one good meal and a jolly time of it. If England were divided into three great classes, the first would be composed of those who dine every day, the second of those who dine once a week, the third once a year.

The theatres close their season to-night to prepare for the pantomimes which open on the 26th. This is the last night of Mme. MENKIN MAZEPPA at Astleys. Even she, the "daring and wonderful," must give place for a month to Harlequin and Columbine, though she has crowded the house and even the lobbies.

Gen. Tom Thumb, wife and baby, have been reluctantly compelled to pause in their tour to Italy, and return from Paris to London, to give a few farewell levées at the Crystal Palace—compelled by the universal demand of the whole British public. It is evident from the General's address, or proclamation, or general order, in this morning's papers, that he has consented to this step with great reluctance, but gratitude to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the former of whom he saw twenty years ago in petticoats, and with the latter of whom he has evidently been more smitten than he would like Mrs. STRATTON to know, has compelled him to postpone his visit to the Eternal City.

The town talk of London, and the country talk of England, continues to be the mystery of the DAVENPORTS. It is in the clubs and magazines, in society and on 'Change. The speech-makers find in it a new illustration, and the Christmas pantomimes will be full of it. The philosophers are afraid of it. Not being much of a philosopher, when I wish to very much astonish some conceited *savant*, I take him to a *séance* of the DAVENPORTS, just to rub off the sharp edge of his egotism.

I wish there was some political news to write. It is all postponed until after Christmas. The *Times* has given the poor Queen another lesson on good behavior. It is a manners-book for monarchs, as well as Presidents and their potentates. For a wonder, it commends Mr. SEWARD's answer to the bearer of Sir HENRY DE HOGHTON's peace address, which it characterizes as a piece of officious intermeddling. It does not forget, however, to give the President a sly poke, for having received and formally replied to an address from the British working-men, of a different character; and Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, has just received a deputation and address from the British Emancipation Society. But an address of compliment, commendation and congratulation is very different from impertinent intermeddling.

Speaking of mystifications, the attempt to burn New-York is a puzzle for the English. It was long odds that sixteen deliberate attempts at incendiarism should fail. Once, it would have been looked upon as a miracle, and palpable proof that Providence protected New-York. In this skeptical age it finds other interpretations.

It is not yet decided for us here whether SHERMAN has outdone all other Generals by a successful march through Georgia. We are waiting for the news of his expedition, and also for the result of the battle which seemed about to be fought for the possession of Nashville. The *Times* correspondent writes that a stringent conscription is about to be recommended to raise the men necessary to finish the war. To a distant looker-on it seems strange that enough men should not be put in the field to finish it in a single campaign. It seems to many Americans in Europe as if there was a dallying with the war; as if it were needlessly prolonged from motives difficult to imagine. I have not met a patriotic Union man in London for three years, who did not assure me that it required only one more good blow to finish the rebellion. The great body of the English have more behind this, but their ideas of America are of the vaguest description, and the press, with a few remarkable exceptions, have gone with the current of public opinion.

Nine Englishmen out of ten bow with the humblest submission to authority. Dispute with one of them on any point, and you have always one argument in reserve which is sure to floor him. Tell him Lord Noodle is of your opinion, and his jaw falls, and he surrenders at discretion. I sometimes succeed in a mild case with a baronet. When Earl RUSSELL said the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence, he settled the whole case for multitudes. Lord BROUGHAM, though only a law lord, and therefore very inferior to a hereditary nobleman of an ancient family, had also a large influence. There are, no doubt, illustrious commoners who have their influence, but commend me to a lord. I am never in the company of one without feeling for days afterward as I imagine a piece of common steel must feel after being rubbed on a magnet. To sit in the presence of a noble lord or a noble lady; to sit at table next a countess, or ride in a carriage with an honorable miss, is the ideal of perfect bliss.

Of English matters of interest we have the COLENSO case before the Privy Council. Certain High Church parties are trying to throw off the Queen's supremacy, so that such cases may be decided by Bishops and ecclesiastical authorities, instead of Her Majesty's Ministers, who are in some cases pretty hard Christians. But there are dangers in this. It is doubtful if the Church could hold together without the supremacy to regulate its warring factions. A clergyman of the Established Church was yesterday sentenced to a week's imprisonment for getting drunk and making a disturbance at Mr. SPURGEON's tabernacle. Railway accidents are more common here than in America. There were two yesterday, in which five persons were killed and many wounded. On Thursday eight men were drowned at a collision. The battle of peaceful life has its heavy lists of killed and wounded.

That the moral tone of England is lower in certain respects than in America, may be not unfairly judged from the indecencies of the divorce trials, which are published in full in the leading journals. Very rarely have such things been published in American newspapers. The frequency of indecent assaults in railway carriages and elsewhere, is another sign of immoral character. I doubt if there is a civilized country in the world where women are treated with so little respect. I am far from denying that America has grave faults, but they do not lie in this direction. There used to be portions of New-York not over nice, but they are peace and purity compared with parts of London and Liverpool.

MONADNOCK.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

From our late foreign files, the receipt of which has already been acknowledged, we make the follow interesting extracts.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MR. SEWARD AND MR. JOSEPH PARKER.

The London Times publishes Mr. SEWARD's letter to Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, the gentleman who brought over the famous peace address, and accompanies them with an editorial which opens thus:

Mr. SEWARD's communication have, as a rule, been so very disagreeable that it is with the greatest pleasure we publish this morning two letters from him which we can heartily approve.

Then after stating the circumstances under which Mr. PARKER visited the country, it says:

Mr. SEWARD is to be congratulated on the good sense of his decision. He has not, indeed, we fear, been always equally discreet. A similar address, only to an opposite effect, from some working men, was, if we are not mistaken, not only received by Mr. SEWARD, but answered by Mr. LINCOLN. But Mr. SEWARD is none the less in this instance perfectly right, and we only hope he will always maintain the same principle. Mr. JOSEPH PARKER has no more right to demand an interview with President LINCOLN, merely because he happens for once to agree with 350,000 people, than he has to ring at any gentleman's door and demand to see the master of the house in order to explain how he and his neighbors consider the household ought to be managed. We all know these troublesome people who fancy they have a roving commission to enlighten the world in general. There is not a public man of any note who is not obliged in some way or other to guard himself against these intrusions. If his secretary or his porter did not protect him, his whole time might be consumed by these noisy parasites of publicity. Such strict formality is still more necessary for the head of a great Government.

We are heartily glad, moreover, to see some rebuke at last administered to the gross impertinence, now so common, with which any knot of one-sided enthusiasts take upon themselves to speak in the name of a whole people. With what right or reason in the world does any one represent these 350,000 individuals as "the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland?" There is nothing to show that they are even any adequate example of the whole people of these Kingdoms. They may be "from the peer to the artisan" without representing either the peers or the artisans of this country. The question is, not from what class they come, but whether they are fair and authorized examples of the class. In a constitutional country, at all events, the Government is the proper and the only representative of the whole people. To imply, as Mr. JOSEPH PARKER does, that a Government represents a political party, because its composition is determined by the relation of parties, would make the whole system of representation impossible. If the Government varies with political parties, that is only to say that it changes as the nation does—that is, that it represents it. Whatever communications are to take place between two nations can only be properly conveyed—indeed, can only be conveyed at all—through their Governments.

Lastly, let us ask, what is the imaginable use of these officious addresses? What do they serve to communicate which is not already conveyed in innumerable other forms? This rejected address, for example, expatiates on the former happiness of the United States, on their great prospects, their large liberty, their wealth and peace, and contrasts with this picture their present condition of bloodshed, war, debt, and martial rule. It asks whether the end, even if it be attainable, is worth the sacrifice, and whether they can reconcile their behavior toward the South with the annual celebrations of the Fourth of July. Now, have not all these considerations been urged upon the Americans for the space of three years, until they must have become the most familiar of commonplaces? Is there an American who has not by bitter experience realized the sacrifices which these people dilate on from a distance? Mr. JOSEPH PARKER and his "masses" have made no new discovery, but have urged the stalest of truths. If, then, the Americans have deliberately made these sacrifices and endured these privations and miseries for three whole years, are they likely to pay more attention to them because they are introduced by Mr. JOSEPH PARKER in a sentimental address? The public of both nations ought to be much obliged to Mr. SEWARD for having administered to these people so complete and well-earned a snub.

A LETTER FROM KARL BLIND, THE GERMAN RADICAL.

The following letter has been received from Mr. KARL BLIND:

LONDON, Dec. 15.

DEAR SIR: Though unable to take part in the presentation to which your honoring letter invites me, I am, with all my sympathies, on the side of the Union and Emancipation cause.

Had the secret favorers of the South carried the election, the onward course of the republican armies would have been checked by treacherous intrigue; and the result would probably have been a renewed compromise with principles which, from their very nature, ought forever to be placed out of the pale of humanity.

The sound sense and energetic will of the American people have nipped the intrigue in the bud. All true freemen throughout Europe rejoice that free Government, free popular education, free labor, have carried the day. The representatives of millions of Germans in the United States have voted in this sense. A hundred thousand Germans have fought for the same cause on the Transatlantic battle-fields. Our native country at this moment rings with joy at the triumph of civilization and liberty over barbarism and aristocratic assumption. It trusts that the victory of the American Republic will prove an auspicious event for the emancipation of European nations.

"Let us hope that the powerful decision of Nov. 8 will imbue the American leaders with a resolution not to cease in their exertions until the very base of Southern society be changed by free colonization, and 'States rights,' that last line of defence of the oligarchs, be replaced by the superior rights of humanity.

Yours faithfully,

"KARL BLIND.

"F. W. CHESSON, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Emancipation Society."

HOW TO STOP THE WAR.

From the London Star.

Let the Southern leaders but proclaim that slavery shall cease to exist, and all other difficulties would instantly disappear. There would be no necessity to adjust boundary lines or the pretensions of rival Presidents; the war would come to an end as naturally as the ocean subsides after the tempest has spent its fury. In place, then, of contesting the military qualities of commanders, and wrangling over the probabilities of the campaign, would it not be a more worthy mode of endeavoring to promote peace, for the press and the statesmen of Europe to unite in an earnest and urgent appeal to the Southern leaders to abolish slavery, and thereby at once remove the cause of this desperate and sanguinary conflict?

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

THE BUSINESS AN INFRINGEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

From the European Times, Dec. 16.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 10th, Messrs. ELLISEN, merchants, of London, brought an action against Messrs. JONES and NORTH, of Leeds, for breach of contract to furnish a freight for a vessel. In the year 1862, the defendants agreed with the plaintiffs to send 200 or 250 tons of Manchester goods to Charleston by the *Tubal Cain*, and pay £15 per ton. Subsequently they refused to carry out the arrangement ostensibly because the vessel was not of the tonnage which they alleged the plaintiffs had represented but, really because they had found they could get freight at a cheaper rate. Mr. Baron MARTIN said that having looked at the correspondence he thought there was a contract, but his impression was that the jury could only give nominal damages, because the contract was *an illegal one directly opposed to the Queen's proclamation, and having a direct tendency to involve the country in war.* The Solicitor-General: If there had been a plea of illegality that difficulty might arise. Mr. Baron MARTIN: What I suggest is that you take the opinion of the court as to whether there is a contract; and if they think there is, then that they should appoint an arbitrator to assess the damages on such principle as they may direct. The Solicitor-General: I shall advise my client to agree to that. Mr. Baron MARTIN: I don't think that a person bringing an action upon an illegal contract of this nature can recover damages. The Solicitor-General again reminded his lordship that the plea of illegality had been withdrawn. Mr. Baron MARTIN: But neither that nor the fact of the parties choosing to treat the transaction as a matter of honor will blind me or the court above as to the nature of the contract. The Solicitor-General then stated that, in consequence of the defendants not performing their contract, Mr. LAFONE the owner of the *Tubal Cain*, brought an action against the present plaintiffs for this breach of faith. It was tried before Mr. Justice WILLIS, at Liverpool. Mr. ELLISEN was advised to set up every possible defence, and, among other pleas there was one of illegality; but Mr. Justice WILLIS held that it was not a good one, and the result was, that Mr. LAFONE obtained a verdict of £1,885. The *Tubal Cain* was captured in running the blockade; but that did not signify, as evidence was given at the trial to prove that it was the custom at Liverpool and London, in this trade, that where the freight was not expressly made payable until the conclusion of the voyage, the freight was earned the moment the vessel started. Mr. MELLISH—The jury cut down the damages by one-half. Mr. Justice WILLIS said the damages ought to have been double the amount. The Solicitor-General: With regard to the question of damages, I may state that my client, in addition to the £1,800. had paid £186 for the costs of Mr. LAFONE, and £95 for his own attorney's costs, and then has lost all the profits of the voyage. We say that he ought to recover as much as £2,707, or, upon another principle of calculation, £3,707. After some discussion between the parties, it was ultimately agreed that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiff, damages £2,707 6s. 10d., subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the court above. Mr. Baron MARTIN said it was worthy of observation that in this transaction, which had a direct tendency to involve this country in a war with the United States, not a single English name appeared except BEACH, and the person who bore that name was the consignee of the goods in the Southern States, and probably he was an American. Mr. HAWKINS: He is a Southerner. Mr. Baron MARTIN: Much blame is cast upon the English Government in respect of these transactions, which it is almost utterly impossible for them to stop. This transaction is conducted entirely by foreigners in this country, not a single Englishman having anything to do with it. Very likely that is the history of most others of the same kind. They come over here, and while enjoying the freedom of this country engage in transactions which have a direct tendency to involve us in war.

ON THE CLYDE.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman Dec. 13.

A small fleet of blockade runners has been passing up and down the Clyde during the last few days. Of these vessels, two sailed for their destination on the 13th, viz., the three-funneled steamer *Flamingo*, of 800 tons burden, which has already figured as a smart blockade-runner, but which, receiving some damage in the trade, had come home for repair; and the new steamer *Florence*, of 1,100 tons, a sister to the well-known smart runner *Banshee*, and from which also good work is expected. Two other steamers are lying at Gareloch ready to follow. They are the *Alice*, of 800 tons, and *Fanny* of 800 tons. These vessels have already distinguished themselves as blockade-runners, the latter having made fourteen trips. Both have had an extensive overhauling. Another new steamer has passed up the river, named the *Amy*, of 1,000 tons, and is also expected to sail this week. Several other new vessels are finishing and building for this trade, and up to the 13th the total number of vessels, almost all of which are new paddle steamers, that have sailed from the Clyde to run the blockade during the present year, amounted to 30. They averaged from 400 to 1,200 tons, and were manned with crews of from 20 to 50 men each. The total cost of these vessels would be close upon £500,000.

A LAUNCH.

From the Liverpool Post Dec. 14.

Shortly before noon yesterday two very handsome specimens of naval architecture were launched from the yard of Messrs. JONES, QUIGGIN & Co., Sefton-street. The first was a steel steamer, described by the builders as an "ocean going paddle steamer;" but rumor asserts that she will shortly be heard of in connection with blockade running; and the same authority gives as her owners the firm of Messrs. EDWARD LAWRENCE & Co. She is, we understand, to be furnished with engines of a power that will ensure a high rate of speed. They are to be supplied by Messrs. J. WATT & Co., and will be 220 horse-power. The dimensions of the new steamer, which was christened the *Hornet*, are: Length, 250 feet; breadth of beam 28 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 972. Dimensions exactly the same as the famous blockade runner the *Georgia Belle.*

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

I have just returned from a long ride along the Confederate lines upon the north side of the River James, which commence at Chaffin's Bluff, and run northward for many miles till they strike the Charles City road, immediately to the north of which lies the White Oak Swamp, a spongy morass, which occupies all the space between the Charles City road and the Chickahominy River. With a full experience of the hazards which await those who assume the prophet's mantle in relation to the future issues of war, I think I can venture to promise that against these lines no force of Federals is soon likely to prevail. During the fine autumnal days of October both sides have lately busied themselves in strengthening their earthworks, until it would be a difficult task for either party to surmount his opponent's lines, even though undefended by men. On the south side of the River James, and in front of Petersburgh, the Confederate lines are still stronger, inasmuch as the ditch in front of them is deeper, and the stockades, (consisting of pointed stakes stuck in the ground and sloping outward at an angle of 45 degrees,) are repeated, running in double, treble, and sometimes in quadruple lines. The language of an experienced Confederate artillery officer, in reference to Gen. PICKETT's lines in front of Bermuda Hundred, was: "They are so strong that they could be held by a parcel of old apple women." Upon the north side of the river there has existed lately, by tacit agreement, a kind of truce between the pickets, so that there is no difficulty in riding without molestation or danger along the whole length of the lines; but upon the south side the firing between the pickets is every-day incessant and continuous, and it is impossible to show an inch of head above the works without the risk of a bullet through the brain. The firing is kept up on both sides with a view to prevent the possibility of desertion. There is in both armies such weariness of the war that desertions have been numerous during the last three months; but latterly the influx of Federal has far exceeded the outflow of Confederate desertions.

* * * I am happy to report that Gen. LONGSTREET is at present quite free from the nervous sensibility in his right arm from which for some time he suffered. The nerves of motion are still entirely paralyzed, and the arm is almost useless, but he is able slightly to move the fingers, and it is the opinion of army-surgeons that he will regain plenary use of it in from eighteen months to two years, when the nervous tissue shall have had time to repair itself. His general health and spirits are excellent, and his confidence in the ability of his soldiers to hold the Confederate lines, and to keep the enemy out of Richmond for an unlimited period, is unabated. It is a strong testimony to Gen. LONGSTREET's value as a soldier that each of the three great Captains of Secessia—LEE, BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON—esteems him equally, and desires his presence by their side. Upon the 18th inst. BEAUREGARD telegraphed from Jacksonville, in Alabama, soliciting LONGSTREET's company in the West, but it was decided that he could not be spared from his old army corps before Richmond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR SECURITIES IN FRANKFORT.

From the London Times (City Article,) Dec. 16.

Advices from Frankfort state that the Bourse in that city, which was firm while the rate for money was on the increase everywhere, has become dull ever since the discount has been reduced by the Banks of England and France. The reasons assigned for this apparent anomaly are: First, the extent to which the absorption of capital in United States Stocks has been carried; and next, the unfavorable accounts about the Austrian Credit Bank, which have spread a gloom over the market and discouraged dealings in Austrian stock. American stocks remain firm, but the mania for them has decidedly ceased, and they now are always a fraction below New-York prices.

SHERMAN.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* remarks that SHERMAN must do something more than pass like a sword blade through the body of the States. He must hold his own at every point of the line, or the wound ceases to be vital. It thinks, however, that if he succeeds in gaining the coast a great point will be occupied between Charleston and Savannah, from which the whole of the Southern seaboard may be agitated; but it must be confessed that SHERMAN's avoidance of Augusta and Macon indicates weakness and a fear of the gathering of his enemies.

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLAND.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S DEATH.

From the London Star, Dec. 15.

Wednesday being the third anniversary of the death of the late Prince Consort, the day was marked with much solemnity at Windsor. About 11:30 o'clock in the morning, Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the younger members of the Royal family, attired in deep mourning, repaired to the mausoleum, which is now in the course of erection in the grounds of Frogmore House, and where are interred the remains of the late Prince ALBERT. The mausoleum, which is a building of noble proportions, and is adorned with costly stones and marble, is approached by a flight of steps furnished with stone balustrading. At the top of the steps is an open portico of elegant design, within which is a door, having over it a coat of arms and the monogram "V. A." entwined on each side of it. Beneath the coat of arms is a brass tablet, with raised Latin inscription, recording the death of the late Prince, while the roof of the portico has been decorated with Venetian mosaics, representing a blue sky with golden stars and other ornaments. The interior of the mausoleum contains the tomb of the Prince, the remains, it is understood, being interred at present in a temporary sarcophagus till the building is finished, when they will probably be placed in the massive granite sarcophagus lately received from Scotland. On the tomb, which is approached by a flight of steps at the foot, lies the recumbent effigy of the Prince, while two small portable flights of steps, covered with black cloth, are placed on each side of the tomb, near the head. Above all is a carved wooden canopy, which yesterday, together with the tomb itself, was hung with wreaths and garlands, *immortelles*, white azaleas and evergreens, while a heap of wreaths of *immortelles* was lying at the foot of the tomb, near which was also a burning lamp, evidently placed for the purpose of throwing a light on the objects near at hand. Choice exotics were also disposed around the interior, giving it a very beautiful appearance, although yet in an unfinished state. By the gracious permission of Her Majesty, the servants of the royal household and the Queen's tradesmen, with their families, were allowed to visit the mausoleum between the hours of twelve and half-past three o'clock, and accordingly some hundreds availed themselves of the priviledge, there being a portion of the time set apart for the admission and constant stream of visitors passing through the upper part of the Long Walk to the Frogmore grounds on their way to the Prince's tomb. The public were excluded rigorously, the Mausoleum and its approaches being strictly guarded by the Royal household police, under Mr. Inspector BAKER, who was compelled to refuse the numerous and constant applications for admittance to the grounds.

THE QUEEN.

The London *Times*, in a somewhat dictatorial style, having called upon the Queen to emerge from her seclusion, the *Morning Post* responds by condemning the violation of good taste by the *Times*, and by asserting that the Queen is happily regaining some of her former elasticity of spirit; and that however much her great sorrow is always present to her, she is, nevertheless, now more able to attend, not only to those absolute duties which she has always sacredly fulfilled, but also to the general courtesies of royal life.

BISHOP COLENSO.

The arguments in the appeal of Bishop COLENSO against the action of the Bishop of Casseltown, in depriving him of his See, were progressing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Counsel.

MR. COBDEN.

Mr. COBDEN's health had greatly improved, and he was again able to leave his room.

One Hundred and Seventh New-York Volunteers.

List of commissioned and non commissioned officers and privates of Company K, One Hundred and Seventh New-York Volunteer Infantry captured near Social Circle, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864:

Capt George W Reid,
1st Sergt Wm L Bonney,
Corp Charles L Johnson,
Corp Sweet Brayton,
Corp Jenison B Hadley,
Corp Levi B Overhiser,
Stephen Arnold,
George W Bennett,
John A Brinnell,
Delos H Brinnell,
David S Brinnell,
Albert Carter,
Ed J Coleman,
Wm N Cook,
Wm Donlen,
James Doyle,
John F Earley,
Jason J Greene,
Alonzo House,
Peter A House,
Albert F Jones,
Oscar H Knight,
Wm H Lanphaer,
Wm T Man,
John A Nickelson,
Clark Preston,
James Pinch,
H H Tobias.

Reported Disaster to a United States Gunboat.

HOLMES' HOLE, Thursday, Dec. 29.

The British bark *Springbok*, from Cape Haytien on the 15th inst., for Boston, has arrived here.

She reports: left at Cape Haytien United States gunboats *Galatea* and *Neptune*; also, the bark *Haven*, of Portland, discharged.

A report had come to Cape Haytien that a United States gunboat, with the mails, etc., was ashore on the Northwest part of Inagua.

FORECASTINGS OF THE WAR.

The Prospects of a Southern Confederacy Compared With Those of What is Called a "A Hopeless Minority."

NOTE INTRODUCTORY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reiterating my former thanks, I take the liberty of sending you the original MS. of an old article of mine, written at Washington in March, 1850, and with it a fair and accurate transcript for the use of the press, if you should think it worthy of publication. It has never been printed, for though a copy of this same original was sent soon after it was written to one of the New-York papers, I think the *Journal of Commerce*, it never appeared; and the copy retained by me, and now submitted to you, was but lately disinterred by me from a mass of my old papers. As it anticipated some events which have lately occurred, and predicted others which have not yet come to pass, you may consider the production sufficiently curious to merit a place in your columns. If so, I think the unfulfilled portion, which may even yet be verified, before the end is reached, will be as interesting a subject of review as the rest. The prediction I allude to is that of a general European conflict and a world-wide revolution, resulting from a civil war in these States.

The article was read soon after it was written by the late Gen. J****, but I do not recollect of any witness to the oldness of its date who is now living; and on that point I have no proof save my own word and the antiquated appearance of the MS. I mention this because some of my friends have told me that the verification of some of its predictions might awaken in those who do not know me personally, a doubt as to the reality of the period assigned to its authorship. I trust, however, that it contains enough of false prophecy to relieve it from the charge of a false date.

I regret that among the things then foreseen there was no vision of the regeneration of Mexico, which monarchy seems now to be working out; but as I was then some years younger than I am now, I had not arrived at a true appreciation of that institution.

I am, Sir, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO y CAMPEON.

AN ARTICLE WRITTEN FOURTEEN YEARS AGO ON THE PROSPECTS OF A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Recent speeches in and out of Congress, as well as highly imaginative articles in various periodicals, have promulgated to the world a new vision of Utopia under the denomination of a Southern Confederacy. In this poetic revelation of the future we see the States of the South made powerful by being severed from two-thirds of the nation to which they belong, and made independent by being virtually colonized to Great Britain through treaties of commerce and alliance. In this vision all disquietude of the South about the safety of her domestic institutions is forever put to rest by converting the larger half of her own country into a rival and inevitable hostile nation; and not only is the commercial greatness of the South immeasurably augmented, but the dominion of the West Indies, the command of the Isthmus of Darien, and the control of our Pacific domains are secured to her by the process of divorcing her from the section in which most of our commercial enterprise, maritime skill and resource, and of our elements of naval power reside. The most miraculous thing, however, in this operation of enchantment is that it will be done peaceably. Two sections, which have to use in common the same channels of internal communication, and the same outlets for exterior trade, are to separate without convulsion, and the stronger become tributary to the weaker; for all collisions will cease when compact and compromise are destroyed, and the 'strong good sense of the people,' though unable to keep them united in a confederacy which has made them great and happy, will restrain them from hostility after it is rent in twain, on the principle, I presume, that an increased sense of mutual injury is the best cure for antagonism.

If the prosperity conferred on the South in this picture is edifying, the calamities it inflicts on the North are truly appalling. A section containing over twelve millions of Anglo-Americans, and burdened with but a mere fraction of our African population, with a domain, too, whose products could feed the continent, and comprising within itself, in the highest degree, that variety of production and of mental and physical resource which constitute the power of a nation,—this section is to sink at once and forever into a depth of weakness and misery only equaled by that to which Ireland has been reduced by the Power whose embrace the South would then seek. Yet the distress thus inflicted on the North by the South would awaken no resentment to mar the peace of separation, or blind the 'good sense' which is relied on for the continuance of quietude.

'Whom the gods doom they dement.'

That good sense, it seems, would be the only good quality remaining to the North. Energy and resource, as well as chivalry, would depart with the South. By industry, enterprise and ingenuity a free people can soon recover from fearful disasters, and thrive under heavy disadvantages; but those qualities, for which the North has been so distinguished, would evaporate with the Union. How else could it be supposed that the evil results of separation would accure solely to that section.

I will not here controvert the opinion that the Union cannot be preserved by force, or that its rupture would be a calamity to the North; but I assert that peace cannot be preserved by disunion, and that dissolution would be ruin to the South.

As I have no access to any treasonable correspondence, I do not know what assurance prospective nullification has of British support, nor will I say to what extent any assurance given for it might be relied on; but when an alliance is sought by a democratic slaveholding community with a Government which has always been opposed to democracy, and for many years to domestic slavery, I think the assurance of support and the evidence of sincerity ought to be very strong before old ties should be sacrificed to new ones of this kind—before national power in its youth should be repudiated for a marriage with national power in its decrepitude. When democrats seek to league themselves with monarchists, and slaveholders with those who have heretofore been abolitionists, sincerity may exist in the outset, but no assurance can make us certain of its continuance. As well might we look for peace as the sequel of disunion, as to expect the harmonious combination of elements so discordant. Should the alliance be sincere, however, and the support strong and lasting, its tendency would be, not only to prolong an inevitable conflict, but to make its results more ruinous. Just in proportion to the extent of secession, and to the aid it would receive from without, would be the extent of its calamities.

A single State of the South might commit an act of nullification, as has been the case, and harmony be restored without resorting to war. The Southeastern States might possibly suspend their connection with the Union for a brief period, without the ensuing of bloodshed, provided the portion thus disconnecting did not anywhere border on the Free States nor on the Mississippi, so as not to cause collision by the escape of slaves, or by dispute touching the use of that river. Such a portion of the Union, if not joined by other States, would not long entertain the idea of forming a seperate Government; and if they should not themselves begin offensive operations, their return to the Union could be compelled without resorting to positive hostility.

Neither of those cases, however, would constitute disunion. The separate nationalization, however, of all the Slave States, or of those south of the Ohio and its parallel, would bring the surest elements of hostility into operation. Every escape of a slave across the boundary would be liable to cause bloodshed and reprisal, and lead to extensive local collisions between the inhabitants of the opposite sides.

Tribute for the use of the Mississippi, we are told, is to be one of the great sources of wealth to a Southern Confederacy. God preserve us from such schemes of speculation. Any obstruction to the outlet of trade through that river, and, moreover, the collisions that would inevitably ensue from the attempt to use it in common, would rouse the whole Northwest to hostility. When the West was little more than a wilderness, collisions could not be prevented between its scanty population and the Spanish authorities of Louisiana. How would it be now that the same West is the abode of millions? Nor would causes of irritation be less rife in the Northeast. It is estimated, and perhaps truly, by those who preach disunion, that from half to two-thirds of all the classes there engaged in commercail, manufacturing, and maritime pursuits, with the like proportion of capital invested in them, would be thrown out of employment by the secession of the South. This result of separation is no doubt one of the grounds for supposing it could be accomplished with so much tranquility. No management of any Government of ours, of a Government of any large portion of our people, could ever prevent war when the passions of the public generally were inflamed to a certain degree against a neighboring Power. That degree of popular irritation could be produced by less potent causes than those referred to. In the above event what would those men do who saw the products of their fields and shops become valueless, and their occupations gone? Fill the ranks of armies and man fleets. Revulsions in trade and in the avocations of labor may distress, but cannot paralyze a country of extensive resources; especially when its energies are restrung by some strong and general feeling.—more especially still if that feeling takes a fanatical cast. But a fraction of the people of the Northern section are as yet truly fanatics; but in the event of disunion there would be myriads where there are now hundreds. Here is a vast country, with over twelve millions of the freest and most enterprising people on earth, who can make abundantly more than their own bread, and produce within themselves every manufactured article, and most of the material they have need of,—saving, moreover, the greatest equalization of wealth, and being unsurpassed in versatility of personal resource, and susceptibility to that energetic unanimity which any strong pervading sentiment creates—and can it be supposed that such a people, under the circumstances referred to, would have neither the resources nor inclination to wage war—a wasting war—with a neighbor of but half their strength in numbers and general resources? No one whose brain is not mystified by faction or local prejudice can entertain such an idea.

Let neither side, however, underrate the others' power of harm, for to both the contest would be terrible. As moral elements of mutual destruction, let chivalry as well as fanaticism, have full credit. The progenitors of these two sections once came in contact in our mother country—the Cavaliers and Roundheads of old England. Neither chivalry nor fanaticism had any reason to despise the others' prowess then, nor would they now.

Civil wars have sometimes ended in reconciliation and a mutual recognition of rights. I will not utterly deny the possibility that this might follow after a war between the North and South, provided no foreign Power took part in it. Should Great Britain, however, become the ally of the South, it would then be an affair not of this Continent but of the world, and would, perhaps, benefit the rest of the world as much as it would lacerate our common country. A war between the North and South would tend to make the whole North fanatical, and, should Britain sustain the South, that fanaticism would diffuse itself through Christendom. The South would become the ally of the monarchial, and the North of the democratical principle, which have already commenced a progressive but faltering struggle against each other in the Old World. A rupture between the North and South, in which no transatlantic Power took part, would seem to the Liberals of the other hemisphere like a dissolution of the model republic, and would depress the hopes of freedom in Europe; but once Britain were to become the ally of the South against the North in a war for the extension of slavery, it would appear like a more definite separation of the elements of freedom and despotism, and a more positive and determined array of one against the other than has ever yet occurred. The extenuations which our system of domestic servitude admits of, and which the mass of the North yet acknowledge, are not appreciated beyond seas, while the peculiar merits claimed for it by those who have been nurtured in its midst appear at the same distance absurd and atrocious. Hence the masses of Europe view it as a kind of oppression more iniquitous and baleful than that they endure themselves. They would, in the event of the contest and alliance just mentioned, view the North as the true and purified Democracy of America, and the South as a renegade portion, incapable of union with it. Despotism could then no longer point to our domestic institutions, and say to their masses, 'Behold an inseparable element of Democracy,'—a reproach, which, however unjust or exaggerated, has neutralized the force of our example abroad more than any other cause. We can imagine what an impulse it would give to the Democratic element in Europe to feel that it had the Anglo-American Republic for its ally in actual war: that fact, and the succession of events resulting from the contest would thrill the masses of Christendom more than any revolution that has occurred in their midst, and would bring on the final and world-wide struggle between thrones and multitudes. Its effect on the British people would perhaps be as great as on any other. Their colonies proper on this continent would soon slide from their dominion; and, at home, the shock might shake coronet, mitre and crown, and soon paralize the great ally of the South. Should that ally, however, remain firm, some other Power would be found to take the opposite side. It might be a people triumphant over a throne, or a tottering throne, or an infirmly seated dynastic President, ready to propitiate the threatening people. In either case, the great ally would probably have too much occupation in her own vicinity to become the arbitor of this continent. Steam has created a physical revolution on sea, as well as on land; and Britannia's wooden walls are not so impenetrable as they once were.

The contest between the two sections of our country thus becoming a part of the great war of principles, would share its duration and results, and could end only with the destruction of one party or the other.

Were it possible for separation to ensue without war, a Southern Confederacy would still contain sources of dissolution, that, before any great lapse of time, would cause it to crumble and fall, with no shock from without. The Confederacy would be founded on the interest of a minority, who, to maintain their position, would have to impose on the majority such burdens as would alienate them. A large majority of the South are not slaveholders; and, though they are under the controlling influence of those who are, that must fail when stretched beyond a certain degree. This majority are interested in sustaining the domestic institutions of the localities where they live, because their subversion would involve that of the social state. More strongly still are they bound to such conservatism by adhesiveness to a class whose fine social traits prevent their difference of interest and its control from being felt. When it is sought, however, to impose those institutions on a distant community who do not desire them, the interest of the majority ceases, and adhesiveness must be weakened. Such of the majority as wish to emigrate to those distant communities have an interest of an opposite kind. A poor white man of the South, on going to California, could have no desire to be crowded out of his gold digging by the slaves of his rich neighbor, or to find his avocation degraded by sharing it with negroes. At home, he ought, on the same question, to feel more interest in the benefits of the Union than in merely raising the value of a kind of property which he does not own. That enhancement would be the real ground on which his aid would be involved in the cause of disunion (however disguised by abstractions,) should disunion be attempted on the present issue—carried away by the influence of others, and by manufactured public opinion, he might aid in a movement so opposed to his own interest; but the burdens it would bring would be apt to awaken reflection. His new Government would be one that would fear to lay aside the sword even when sheathed; and a large standing army would be a certain appendage to the Confederacy. Under the weight of taxation and conscription, the inquiry would naturally arise among the class referred to: 'For whose interest do we endure this—what have we gained by the change—what sufficient reason was there for making it—and how much do we owe to those who urged us to it?' Unless counteracted by the passions of war, this would sooner or later awaken a spirit of disaffection before which no Southern Confederacy could stand. It might even be awakened by an *attempt at disunion*; for certain it is that the non-slaveholders of the South will become a local party, whenever the exaction of sacrifices, or any other cause, makes them feel that they form a separate class, with an interest of its own, that is burdened for the support of another equally distinct. Let the controlling minority observe well the distinction between the interests of their whole section and the priviledge of a class within it, for if they do not, the majority will learn to do it.

When disunion is discussed, the difficulty of selecting a boundary is always a prominent topic; but once the selection were made a greater difficulty would occur—that of keeping the boundary where it might be placed. Slavery would recede from the line, and the line would follow it. From the insecurity of slave property in the border States, even in peace, they would soon be rid of it. Every owner of such property would either emigrate further south with it, or dispose of it on such terms as he could, to persons moving thither. Those border States being thus deprived of the tie that held them to the South would pass over to the North. Whatever causes might for a while retard this effect of a settled tendency, it *would* be certain to take place in time, whether by the defections of States or of portions of them; even if slavery, to a moderate extent, at first existed north of the line, this operation of a radical cause would in the end work out the same result; and when it had created a new boundary, the same process of receeding would commence anew. This tendency, with more certainty, perhaps, than that previously explained, would subvert a Southern Confederacy without the aid of the sword.

In all parallels drawn between our condition and that of the ancient republics in which domestic servitude existed, and in all deductions relative to the compatibility of a pervading system of domestic slavery with national strength, two things are invariably overlooked. One is, that those republics had to compete only with nations in which the same system existed, for it was universal; the other is, that the slaves of Greece and Rome were not negroes, but of a race with white skins and Caucassian heads, and not inferior by nature to that of their masters. The prospect of manumission was held out to them as an incentive to good conduct, and they were at times admitted in large numbers into the armies of the State. When freed, they entered the ranks of society, and their alliance by marriage with the people they had served involved no physical taint. Amalgamation, instead of deteriorating, probably improved the dominant race, for that is usually the effect of a cross between different Caucassian families. What parallel, then, can be drawn between the two systems of servitude? Slavery is not necessarily a permanent element of weakness, unless it be the means of introducing an inferior race. The condition of servitude may be continued or annulled by law, as necessity or policy dictates; but no legislation can change the skin of the Ethiopean, or create a Caucassian brain in an African skull; and if a long course of time and cultivation would do it, according to the theory of those who believe that man was once an ape, it would be a task to occupy half the lifetime of a planet. Be this as it may, it is certain that when an inferior tribe, whether bond or free, composes a large portion of the population of an independent State, no wisdom of policy or advantage of soil and climate can uphold it against the contact and competition of a neighboring people, equal in numbers, and composed wholly of the European race. Had the former bondmen of England and *villiens* of France, instead of Saxons and Celts, been negroes, the arts and arms of those nations would not in this age have charmed or awed the world.

I will now examine the true nature of the present contention between the North and South. It is no longer a dispute on a point of honor or of constitutional right; for it ought now to be obvious that no action of Congress on the territories involving those points can take place. With those who still cherish the idea of disunion, there can be no other sincere motive than the *fear* of being placed in what they call a 'hopeless minority'—a dread of the preponderance of Free States. If such preponderance *must* break the Union, candor compels me to say, much as I deprecate the result, that disunion must come, and that speedily. The laws of nature cannot be suspended to preserve it. If, however, being in a minority, or in a state of separation, be an alternative for the choice of the South, it would be well not to choose the greater evil. Her present struggle is the effort of six or six and a half millions of whites, who increase slowly, to compete in the work of 'subduing and replenishing the earth' with twelve or twelve and a half millions who increase rapidly; it is the attempt of the former, with the aid of three and a half or four millions of slaves, to occupy as much space and create new States as fast as the former. Experience has shown this to be impossible. Slave States can be created only by an emigration that carries the institution amply along with it. The peopling resources of the North are too great for the South to compete with them in any region equally accessible to both, and equally favorable as to to climate. Let California bear witness to this.

The South has already eight or nine hundred thousand square miles of her own undisputed domain, to occupy which she has three and a half or four millions of slaves, at the largest calculation, one to every five square miles. With such a scanty garrison she cannot keep the enemy out of it, much less extend it, unless blacks increase faster and whites slower in this Union than they have done. Every extensive portion of that domain which is peopled, (as some are and others will be,) wholly or almost wholly by whites, will eventually repudiate slavery, whether those whites come originally from the North or South. So far is the South from being able to extend her area that it shows signs of receding at each extremity. It cannot be denied that slavery is declining in Maryland and Kentucky, upheld as it is by the counter excitement of abolition, while the institution is apparently failing to take a permanent hold in Western Texas. The question finally resolves itself into one of population, and I cannot better illustrate it than by quoting the words of an unlettered but shrewd and somewhat poetical statesman of the South: 'Sow niggers thick or slavery won't stick, and we havn't enough to sow all creation.'

How, then, is the balance of power to be preserved; by acquiring Cuba? Its lands would employ thrice the number of blacks it now has; those would be drawn rapidly from this continent instead of from Africa; which would unmake two Slave States before it would make one. I see, then, no other resource left than the annexation of Brazil. This, however, is rather getting beyond manifest destiny, of whose present indications none are more manifest than this, that the Anglo-Saxon race is going ahead too fast for the African race to keep up with it, even if the old route from Guinea were reopened; and it would be unreasonable for the balance of power party to ask one race to wait for the other. The condition of both races has been greatly benefitted by being transplanted to the Western World; but, in their struggle for the mastery in peopling it, the former has evidently got the upperhand; and, though I trust it will leave for the sustenance and improvement of the latter, a reasonable portion of the continent, I am certain it will be considerably less than half.

The preponderance of the North no human means can long avert, and to struggle against it by short-lived political expedients only prolongs and embitters a hopeless contest. Within or without, that preponderance must be, and it is for the South to consider where it would be most dangerous. Any one who reflects on the results of disunion ought to be willing, in preference to those, to risk the encounter with a majority under the constitution, at least till its aggressions become more palpable than at present. Our history gives ample proof that in no country on earth is a minority more safe, however temporary causes may affect its quietude. The real slaveholding interest has long been a minority, not only in the Union, but in its own section; yet it has generally had a predominant influence in the former, and always a complete control in the latter. It weakens both by resisting, as it now does, the effect of natural causes, the legitimate results of time, extension and increase. The sooner any question depending on such bases is decided, the better for our happiness; for I firmly believe the South would have less to complain of if placed in a 'hopeless minority,' than she will continue to have so long as antagonism is sharpened by a struggle against nature, a struggle that gives strength and importance to every petty element of strife that would otherwise remain powerless."

HALIFAX.

MARCH 15, 1850.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Belgian Soldiers En Route to Mexico—Shock of Earthquake at Santiago de Cuba—Yellow Fever at Demerara—State of Health at Trinidad—New Havana Steamer, Moro Castle—Glorious News From Sherman—A Spanish Man-of-War Burned at the Chincha Islands.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

The French mail steamer *Floride*, of the St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz line, brought out, on her last voyage to Mexico, six hundred Belgian soldiers for the Mexican Foreign Legion. Two of them on their arrival were to be tried for want of respect to one of the officers of the same legion. Some of them deserted at Martinique and on the arrival of the *Floride* at Santiago de Cuba, the intermediary port between Martinico and Vera Cruz, six were left behind sick.

The *Floride* also carried out a commission of military men, to arrange for the establishment of a corps of Austrian volunteers, who are now ready to leave Europe for their destination.

The *Floride* brought to Santiago de Cuba papers from Martinico and Demerara, which state that the yellow fever had committed great ravages in the latter English colony, those of the coolies from India and China that were not very robust being very much in danger. According to the *Gazette* of Port Spain the public health of Trinidad left much to be desired.

A slight shock of earthquake has been felt at Santiago de Cuba. It took place at 4:30 in the morning, and rather roughly awakened any number of people from their morning slumbers. In Havana the weather had been, until yesterday, quite warm, but a sudden change took place, and we are now surprised with a snap of cold weather.

The new steamer *Moro Castle*, Capt. ADAMS Commander, built expressly for the Havana trade, arrived here a few days ago, having made the voyage from New York in five days and four hours. The *Moro Castle* is a side-wheel steamer, having an engine of 350-horse power, and an 80-inch cylinder. It was built at JACOB WESTERVELT's shipyard, and the machinery comes from the Allaire Works. It is 272 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 25 feet deep; tonnage, 2,000 tons, actual measurement, but registered at 1,680 tons. For comfort and elegance the *Moro Castle* leaves nothing to be desired, and the traveling public of Havana, as well as its commercial classes, are under great obligations to the owners, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., for this addition to the steamers that ply between New-York and Havana. It is only a few years ago that the above-named firm built the *Eagle* for the Havana trade, which, from the commencement of its career, was the especial favorite of the Habaneros, and we are now indebted to the same company for another new steamer, even more commodious and elegantly fitted up than its predecessor. There is no doubt that it will be as complete a success, and that the *Moro Castle*, like the *Eagle*, will compensate its owners, very shortly, for whatever expenses may have been incurred. We wish its enterprising owners and able commander all the prosperity that they deserve. The *Moro Castle* brought out sixty-six passengers, and would have made the passage in a much shorter time, but from the newness of the machinery, it worked to a disadvantage, which will not be the case in a second voyage. There is accommodation in the state-rooms for two hundred and fifty passengers, both these and the saloons being large and commodious—particularly the latter, which are furnished in the most elegant and luxurious manner.

By the steamer *Acadia*, which arrived here the day before yesterday from Nassau, news of a very recent date has been received from Charleston.

It is stated in the *Mercury* of the above-named city, according to accounts received from travelers from Savannah by railroad, that SHERMAN, between the 10th and 14th of this month, had several times made attacks upon Savannah, but that in every one of them he was repulsed. He had, however, succeeded in cutting the Central Railroad, as well as the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. Moreover, early on the morning of the 13th he got possession of Fort McAlister, to the south of Savannah, and by this means held communication with the seacoast. The fort was taken by assault.

The same paper states that Federal officers who were employed in the exchange of prisoners had said that Savannah would have to capitulate on the 15th. Gen. SHERMAN was expected to be at Hilton Head with his staff.

From the rest of the Confederate States no news of interest had been received at Charleston. It was considered that the capture of Fort McAllister would enable SHERMAN's army to coöperate with the fleet before Charleston in the attack on that city.

An English merchant vessel, the *Bolivia*, arrived a few days ago at Santiago de Cuba, from Trieste, with 1,134 Austrian soldiers on board for the Mexican Imperial army. It was bound to Vera Cruz.

One of the Spanish vessels-of-war, the *Triunfo*, belonging to the fleet now anchored at the Chinchas Islands, off the coast of Peru, is reported to have caught fire and to have been totally destroyed. Three Spanish ships-of-war, the *Villa de Madrid*, *Blanca*, and *Berenguela*, left Montevideo on the 6th ult. to join the blockading squadron.

LARA.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
The Semi-Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$3 00
Two copies 1 year....5 00
The Weekly Times.
One copy 1 year....$2 00
Three copies 1 year....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Dec. 30, says: "Maj.-Gen. Howard is to take command of the Department of Missouri, and he will be succeeded in command of the Army of Tennessee by Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan. The latter is now in New-York, whence he will proceed to Savannah. If any change of commanders is made in Kentucky, it is understood that Gen. Butler will be assigned to that department."

Senator Sherman has received a letter from Gen. Sherman, his brother, who writes, on the 26th, that everything was working well, and that a large portion of his army was in motion.

From information received from Savannah, it is believed that Union prisoners South have been dispersed in various directions, in small numbers.

The rebels claim to have fifty thousand prisoners in their hands.

Returns received at the Provost-Marshal-General's office, show that recruiting is going on more rapidly than it has during a year past.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Dec. 29 at Columbia, Tenn., says: "It is understood that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tennessee River. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, but Gen. Granger occupied the place in advance and headed him off. At the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon the point near Florence, where he had pontoons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the developments will not be rapid."

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and merchandise were generally quiet and depressed on Saturday, the main exceptions having been Pork and Linseed Oil, which were in speculative request and decidedly dearer. The freight market was dull.

The Common Council testimonial to the late Archbishop Hughes, consisting of resolutions, &c., was on Friday presented to Archbishop McCloskey by Alderman Fox. Rev. Father Starrs received the testimonial on behalf of the Archbishop, who was absent in Boston.

The subscription to the testimonial to Vice-Admiral Farragut, having reached the sum of $50,000, it was converted into Seven-thirty United States bonds, and the presentation was made at the Custom-house at noon yesterday. Among those present were Collector Draper, Moses H. Grinnell, Moses Taylor, A. A. Low, Charles H. Marshall, Samuel Sloan, and many others. Vice-Admiral Farragut was accompanied by Capt. Drayton, of the *Hartford*. The presentation speech was made by Moses Taylor. Vice-Admiral Farragut responded in an appropriate manner, after which suitable remarks were made by Collector Draper and A. A. Low, Esq.

The Louisville *Journal* states that another distinguished Major General was in that city last week with orders to the front to supersede Gen. Thomas. It seems, according to the *Journal*, that his policy was not understood; his retreat upon Nashville was thought to be wrong, and when he retreated there he was too slow, and the people and the authorities complained, so his recall was decided upon. His successor was appointed, and reached Louisville on his way to Nashville, but paused when it was announced that Thomas had remounted his cavalry, furnished his artillery with fresh horses, and made a sally upon the left of the rebel line, and, in twenty-four hours, doubled Hood's divisions upon one another in a maze of entanglement. His gallant successor, says the *Journal*, was delighted, for he is a true patriot and courteous soldier, and desired nothing but the defeat of the rebels. He returned to other fields. His name is said to be John A. Logan.

In accordance with custom, His Honor the Mayor will receive the calls of his friends and fellow-citizens at the Mayor's office, City Hall, on Monday, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

Acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, the Mayor has signed the note securing the Broadway Bank for advances of money to pay for street cleaning.

The Legislative bodies of the city and county governments completed their business for 1864, and adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Both boards of the Common Council passed the Avenue C Railroad grant anew, to perfect informalities of the first set of resolutions. They also adopted resolutions authorizing the City Inspector to proceed with the work of cleaning the streets and removing garbage, and directed the issuance of bonds to obtain money to meet the expense of the work. Both boards passed the customary resolutions of thanks to their Presidents and Clerks, and to the Reporters. The Councilmen, through Mr. Jaques, presented to the President, James Hayes, Esq., an order for one of Chickering's best pianos, worth $900. The Common Council for 1865 will meet and organize at 12 M., on Monday, as required by law; but as it will be a holiday, the Mayor will defer sending in his annual Message till the succeeding meeting. The Supervisors received a very interesting report from the Executive Committee in regard to the quota of the county, and adopted an ordinance to raise $4,000,000 more for bounties, and giving the Volunteer Committee authority to increase the bounty for volunteers to $1,000 per man. The city has but 4,433 more men to enlist to fill the quota due in February next. An ordinance was also adopted creating a Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and appointing Ex-Police Justice James H. Welsh chief of it. The Board of Supervisors for 1865 will meet and organize at 12 M. on Jan. 10.

Hon. George M. Dallas, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Dallas was well enough to be about the day before.

The ceremonies attending the reception of the remains of Mr. Dayton by the citizens of New-Jersey yesterday were solemn and imposing. The body was taken to Trenton for interment under proper military escort.

Admiral Farragut was yesterday the recipient of a substantial New-Year's present in the shape of $50,000 from his friends and admirers in this city.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has vetoed the resolution of the Brooklyn Common Council authorizing the City Railroad Companies to increase the fare from five to seven cents. It is not likely that the Common Council will give the two-thirds vote necessary to overrule the veto.

Samuel H. Gardner, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of St. Louis, died, after a comparatively brief illness, at his residence, on Sixteenth-street, on Christmas day. The deceased was a native of the State of New-York, and prosecuted his law studies in Albany.

A Forecast of the Rebellion.—We give place to-day to a communication, written fourteen years ago, in which our distinguished cosmopolitan correspondent, Don Rufino M. de Alfarero y Campión, shows how shrewdly he was able to forecast many of the great events which have transpired since the opening of the rebellion. Among the arguments most lucidly illustrated in our correspondent's letter, are those which show the impossibility of *securing Peace by Disunion*, and which make it apparent that a dissolution of the Union would be ruin of the South. There is admirable pertinence, too, in our correspondent's illustrations of the logical consequences of the South depending, for the establishment of a separate nationality, upon England.

There is good force too in the argument which is applied to the geographical aspects of a divided country. Much of the letter, of course, we cannot indorse; but there is so much that shows sagaciousness of thought in the general scope of the writer's observations, that we think they deserve to be reproduced now, when so many of the events foreshadowed have actually transpired.

The New Year—Retrospect and Prospect.

We begin the year with great strength and with most excellent prospects. Our veteran and triumphant army, our powerful and gallant navy, have operated on the great rebellion during the year with an effect which would assuredly prove mortal to it, even if they were henceforth to stand still in their career of conquest. Grant holds and commands Virginia more even than Lee; Sherman is master of Georgia and the Carolinas; we control the Mississippi; we are masters of Tennessee; the key positions of the great central mountain range are in our hands; the seaboard is under our power. Our armies are able to march anywhere through the Confederacy, and demolish its resources at their leisure. Within the last few weeks we have had bodies, consisting merely of cavalry, operating at their convenience over the State of Mississippi. The body which started from Baton Rouge have scoured across the Southern part of the State; the body which started from Vicksburgh rode across the central part; and we operate at pleasure in the whole Northern section. We mention this, merely to show from it, as well as from Sherman's march, the real weakness and hollowness of the Southern Confederacy. When Sherman started out from Atlanta in November, Lieut.-Gen. Grant was in this city, and to a gentleman he made the remark: "The South is a mere shell; Gen. Sherman will soon prove it to you." Since then, Sherman has proved it, as he marched leisurely through Georgia, demolishing the railroads and supplies, capturing the State capital and its chief city, and doing, unmolestedly, whatever seemed to him wise and proper. South Carolina now lies open before him; and we do not suppose his experience there will differ greatly from what it was in Georgia.

Some may say that the mere covering of territory amounts to but little. But we ask, what will remain of the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* power, when we possess all its chief cities, hold all its strategic lines and positions, control all its rivers and railroads, and can dispose of its main resources?

In this view we draw encouragement for the year that is before us. We do not, however, underrate the work we have to do. There is still a great and brave army confronting us; there is still a people with fierce passions and strong determination; there are still leaders of the most desperate character; there are still obstacles, military and moral, in the way of peace, more than we can enumerate.

We shall, therefore, yet, as a nation, require to brace up our moral courage, to call into activity all our energies. Then, without pride or boasting, and with a calm reliance upon Heaven, we can move onward, with hopeful assurance, in the path of trial and blood, in which we have been ordered by Providence to march.

English Precedents in International Law.

The letter which Prof. Goldwin Smith addressed to the Boston *Advertiser*, and which was copied in one of our recent issues, conveyed, in the well-known nervous style of the author, a most just rebuke to a growing habit, both of our public men and our press. Whenever an irregular or unjust action is committed by our naval officers, or generals, or magistrates—when the only rational course for any sensible American is to at once confess that the thing was out of order, and must be redressed—there at once starts up some so-called "statesman," or industrious journalist, who amazes the public with an immense list of English precedents, with precisely the same odious, tyrannical or unjust character as the deed in question. The docile people are instructed that such actions are excusable or even right, because England has committed similar, and they leave the perusal of these clever briefs of their attorneys with the idea, that on the whole the American Republic is right if it does not do more or worse than its powerful ancestor has done. When the *Trent* affair occurred, there was not a popular leader, so far as we remember, who recalled to the nation its own advanced and liberal position on international questions, and the noble traditions and precedents of its past, and its duty in taking a more enlightened and generous view of these matters than had been taken by the Old World. All that we had from our professed guides were appeals to the passions of the hour, and miserable citations from what Goldwin Smith so happily calls, "the criminal records" of England.

The press were almost equally one-sided and attorney-like. If we are not mistaken, the columns of this journal were the only ones which recalled to the public mind the truly higher aspects of the case, and the duty which we owed to humanity and the cause of neutrals in all the future. Senator Sumner, indeed, spoke well on the subject, and showed a far higher tone in discussing the question than did his recent letter in the Boston *Advertiser*, but, as is usual with most of our public men, his sound views came too late, when the question was already decided.

So with the recent case of the *Florida*. The only points for our Government to decide were what was justice, and then, when the wrong was admitted, what was the suitable reparation? It is not of the least importance to us, except in a *tu quoque* argument with English censors, what deeds of rapacity, tyranny and injustice on neutrals have been committed by Great Britain during the last hundred years. We may as well have it understood, once for all, that the American people do not recognize the foreign policy of the old English Government as in any way a model for us. We know that scarce any deed of cruelty, treachery and unjust use of arbitrary power has occurred, which cannot be justified by English precedents. But this Republic sets forth a nobler code of public morals. The decisions of our courts and our legislative action have become exemplars to the whole world, for strict regard to neutral rights and an advanced position in the matter of international justice. We profess to be the most humane, the most liberal and the most just Government in the world. Whatever stains the old pro-slavery administration of our affairs may have left on the public character of the nation, have been wiped away, and will be more obliterated by this war.

As we uphold the most advanced position in the assertion of popular rights, so we trust to manifest the strictest sense of justice in our regard for the rights of neutrals, and to illustrate to the world the most advanced and progressive opinions with respect to international relations. International law is simply the unwritten code, which is determined by common reason and common justice, regulating the relations of nations. We never accepted the arbitrary precedents of English practice, when they told in favor of an ancient ally, and in accordance with our own feelings; we do not mean any more to uphold them now, for the sake of temporar objects. Our contribution to the unwritten code of nations has been the example of justice and moderation. The English, we admit, has been mainly the opposite.

But the mass of our people, with all their excitement against the Anglo-rebel privateers, do not desire to imitate the English precedents. And, with the exception of the irregular action of individual officers in this war, we defy any one to point to one measure of the Government which has not been in accordance with our past traditions.

But we confess that our hope of similar moderation and justice in the future is much diminished, when we find public men befogging the popular mind with special pleadings and stale precedents, drawn from the criminal records of the most arbitrary and selfish of modern Governments. We trust every noble-minded American will do his utmost to inaugurate a higher code of international law than the past can give us.

Electoral Liberty and Juridicial Purity in France.

The cause of popular freedom in France has experienced another disaster. The appeal of the "Thirteen" to the Court Imperial has failed, and the sentence of the inferior court has been confirmed—that is, the accused must pay a fine of five hundred francs each or go to prison.

The original offence of these gentlemen was certainly not of a very heinous character. It consisted merely in their having presumed to form themselves into a committee, at the last Paris election, for the purpose of opposing certain government candidates, and promoting the interests of popular liberty. The spirit and the letter of the law justified their act, but what did that signify when it was distasteful to the Emperor? And so, despite the legality of their conduct, their domiciles were broken into and their professional and private papers seized by the minions of power. Then followed their indictment and condemnation before the tribunal of First Instance, and now they have just gone through the ordeal of a second trial and conviction for this new broached misdemeanor. The advocates of imperialism, however, have their justification. According to the Procureur-General, the Government was really so alarmed at the composition of said committee, in which all the old parties, and all the old adversaries of the established dynasty, seemed to be represented, that it could neither regard nor consent to treat this as an ordinary committee. Beside, continued he, the people need no committees, no guidance for the Empire, shining like the sun—the empire which has given France glory abroad, and prosperity at home, is all the light that the people require. Such being the case, the Procureur-General proceeded to distort law, and to trifle with facts, in order to maintain his ground against the counsel of the accused, and to induce the court to ratify the judgment already pronounced. He was replied to by M. Berryer, the Nestor, and leader of the French bar, who demonstrated that if the committee was composed of the partisans of former *régimes*, they were held together by no political sympathy, but were merely combined in defence of that freedom of opinion which all alike revered. For fifty years, said he, there have always been electoral committees—for fifty years article 291 of the code has never been deemed applicable to electoral committees, but now the court is asked to pronounce a "regulating judgment"—to make a law which may serve as an arm for power against the small remnant of liberty which is yet left. The eloquence and arguments of Berryer, however, availed as little as did those of Dufauvre, Demarest, Picard and Jules Favre, who succeeded him in advocacy of the accused. The judge had made up his mind to give a courtly decision, and logic and rhetoric were equally thrown away on him. So disposed was he to accommodate the Procureur-General, that he did not even require that functionary to *prove* that the committee consisted of over twenty persons, but politely took his word in lieu of *evidence*. The committee was guilty because it had sought to influence the elections throughout France, and therefore the judgment of the lower court must be confirmed.

This sentence did not surprise any one, but it certainly did seem hard to some, that during its delivery, the greater number of the accused and their counsel should be excluded from court, under pretence that they were behind time. This arbitrary proceeding, however, was quite in keeping with the other proceedings of the Bench, and should have startled none. Yet despite the confirmation of the original sentences by the Court Imperial, the thirteen need neither pay the fine, nor go to prison at present. They may appeal to the Court of Correction, if they please, and give that highest of the French tribunals an opportunity of making them reparation, and of retrieving the character of the French judicature; but should this second and final appeal fail, then the thirteen must submit to the iniquitous sentence.

Bounties for Volunteers.

Certain responsible citizens connected with the Union League of Philadelphia have memorialized Congress on the subject of local bounties. They disapprove of local bounties altogether. They have had experience in the matter, and they tell us that, while the system was well enough as a stimulus to volunteering in the early stages of the war, its effect is to make the liability to military service an affair of bargain and sale, to lower the *morale* of the army, to deaden "all living interest in the war," to destroy all sense of personal responsibility, to make "dollars take the place of patriotism, and substitute paper credits for men." Much more in the same rhetorical vein occurs in the memorial. And then follow sundry recommendations. Among these are, that the President should be empowered to draft for one, two or three years during the war; to discourage offering local bounties; to have the Government bounty restricted to those who receive no local bounty, and generally to discourage volunteering by relying on an unconditional draft for the recruitment of the army.

There is more incongruity, we feel assured, in the reasoning employed to make this memorial hold water, than those who have given their names to it imagined. Neither Congress nor the Government have anything to do with local bounties. Therefore, it is as useless to ask them, in a ponderous memorial, to discourage such bounties, as to invite a sumptuary law to keep a recruit from accepting a flannel shirt from his grandmother.

The Government bounty is a fixed *bonus*, applicable to all sorts of recruits, whether they are drafted or volunteers. If Philadelphia feels indisposed to make this *bonus* a little bigger, by a special local assessment, well and good. But why should Philadelphia prevent New-York from supplementing the Government allowance by a local bounty? Or, to put the case more plainly, what have these venerable petitioners to do, at all, in the premises? What right have they to dictate to the rest of the community as to the way in which recruits shall be supplied or substitutes furnished? Since the days of the French Directory, no Government, republican, monarchical or autocratic, has denied the right of the citizen or subject to furnish a substitute for military duty. Are we going back to the days of the Directory? If not, we shall retain the substitute provision o the Conscript Act in full force. And if we retain that provision, we claim to retain, along with it, the privilege of paying substitutes a handsome *bonus* for their services.

Spanish Constitutionalism—The Narvaez Ministry.

Another governmental crisis has occurred in Spain. After a three-months' existence, the Narvaez Ministry has fallen—fallen, not because of their perfidious treatment of the press, not because of administrative delinquencies, during their brief term of office, not because a popular tempest had burst forth, but simply because Queen Isabella and their chief had differed on matters of foreign policy.

In the language of courts, the minister is the "servant" of his sovereign, and in countries where the power of the Crown is absolute, such is certainly the case. That language, however, gives a very erroneous idea of the position of a minister in a constitutional monarchy. *There*, the minister is the *counsellor*, not the "servant," of his sovereign, and as long as the minister is sustained by public opinion and the Parliament, it is the sovereign's duty to hearken to his counsel. Now, Spain is a constitutional country, and her Premier a constitutional Minister; so Narvaez did not conceive that he would be encroaching on his mistress' prerogatives by revealing to her his views touching sundry enterprises which his predecessor had initiated, and by advising her concerning them. He repaired to the palace, requested an audience of the Queen, and unbosomed his mind to her about Spain's aggressions on Peru and St. Domingo, telling her candidly that himself and his colleagues were unanimous in condemning both expeditions, as alike iniquitous, hazardous and impolitic, and that, with Her Majesty's permission, they would extricate themselves and the nation from the two difficulties as soon as possible. But Isabella took a different view of these schemes of conquest, and some of the absolutist blood of Ferdinand the Seventh being in her veins, she peremptorily refused to sanction the pacific project of her Cabinet. This contumelious treatment so nettled the pride of Narvaez, that he tendered his resignation on the spot. It was instantly accepted, and thus Spain is once more without a Ministry.

The conduct of the Spanish Queen in this affair was very reprehensible. If she was tired of the Narvaez Cabinet, and wished to get rid of it, she had a much better opportunity of doing so with credit, when M. Gonzalez Bravo, her late Minister of the Interior, addressed that circular to the "Fiscal of the Madrid Press," in which he openly avowed his intention of violating those pledges which he had given to Spanish journalists at the accession of his Government to office. When that circular was under consideration, why did not Isabella step forward as the champion of liberty, and constrain her Ministers to commit the disgraceful missive to the flames, or to make way for honest men? Then, if she had been instrumental in driving the Narvaez Cabinet from power, and averting oppression from the press, she would have entitled herself to a nation's gratitude. But now that she has forced that Cabinet to resign, because they wanted to pursue a prudent and honorable course, to withdraw the Spanish troops from St. Domingo, and the Spanish fleet from the Chinchas, and to preserve their country, in the future, from dangerous foreign wars, what has she merited by her conduct, save the condemnation of every lover of justice—of every Spanish patriot?

The retirement of Narvaez from office has made room for men who will be bound to persist in carrying out those iniquitous enterprises which O'Donnell was so reckless as to enter on, and the consequences of which none can foretell. Whatever may have been the vices of the Narvaez Ministry, it must be admitted that a ministry which was disposed to pursue a pacific and equitable foreign policy, and to prevent all wasteful expenditure, must prove a loss to a country on the verge of bankruptcy, and unable either to pay its creditors, or to raise a *real* on any bourse in Europe.

Politics in Greece.

The King of the Greeks has taken the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, and the National Assembly has been dissolved. Before taking the oath, his Majesty addressed some admirable words to the Assembly: "Representatives," said he, "in taking the oath to observe the Constitution, I feel convinced that it is the duty both of governors and of the governed to observe with fidelity all its provisions, and to obey strictly all the laws of the State." This is a sentiment worthy the sovereign of a free people, and would be a guarantee for the stability of the Constitution if the power of the young monarch were equal to his good intentions. But this is far from being the case. George I. of Greece is bound to be swayed and controlled by his Ministers, like other constitutional Kings, and, as it is by no means certain that those functionaries will entertain their master's respect for the law, it would be rather unsafe to prognosticate the long life of the new Constitution because of the royal address.

Even already, the Cabinet has induced the King to sanction an illegal act. Emboldened by the prompt compliance of the late Assembly with the mandate of His Majesty's first message, Kanaris and his colleagues, being hard up for cash, obtained the consent of their Sovereign to press the National Assembly to vote the budget of 1865, prior to its dissolution. Now this was a power which the National Assembly, which was merely a Provisional Assembly, elected to frame the new Constitution, did not possess, and very properly declined to exercise, but their refusal to accede to an unlawful requisition, does not relieve George and his cabinet from the odium of having attempted to constrain them to yield to it. The fact is, that neither rulers nor people in Greece have hitherto manifested much practical respect for any law save martial law. Within a period of little more than forty years, Greece has had *five* constitutions, each of which has been in its turn desecrated and rejected, after a short trial. Whether the present constitution, which is the *sixth*, is destined to share the same fate as its predecessors, we cannot say, but the attempt of the Government to induce the Assembly to violate one of its most important provisions, almost as soon as it was completed, does not augur a very protracted existence for it, despite the assurance of the monarch.

The mere expression of the royal conviction that governors and governed ought to obey the Constitution, will certainly not be accepted by the new Legislature as a discharge in full of all the obligations of a King. His Majesty and his ministers will have to prove their genuine respect for that instrument by rigidly observing its provisions in spirit and in letter, even when doing so may place them at a disadvantage, or put them to inconvenience. If they pursue this wise and honest policy, they will overcome the distrust of the Assembly, impart vitality to the Constitution, and give stability to the throne; if they act otherwise, throne and Constitution will, after the lapse of a few years, vanish together.

The Prize Money for Special Service.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been the recipient of several letters from officers attached to Farragut's squadron, in relation to prize-money due them for the capture and destruction of rebel steamers in the Mississippi River at the time of the capture of New-Orleans. I was attached to the United States mortar-schooner *Henry Janet*, and am therefore as much interested as my brother-officers now in the bay of Mobile. As our brave old Admiral is now at the North, I think he could enlighten us on the subject. I am sure it would be a great satisfaction to all hands if he could possibly give us his opinion through the columns of your paper. Hoping to be excused for trespassing on your time and space, I will subscribe myself,

Yours, truly, FORT JACKSON.

Income Tax "Secrets."

No. 923 Broadway, Thursday, Dec. 29.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the questions involved in your article to-day on the publicity of the Income Tax list, it is probable that an authoritative decision as to the rights and duties of all parties may soon be published, so that there may be no misapprehension or misconstruction on points of law or equity, or "gentlemanly" propriety. Meanwhile, as my name was casually introduced in the facetious article of the *Evening Post*, quoted by you, I would merely call your attention to the 19th section of the *law* itself, as last revised—making it the *imperative* "*duty*" of assessors to submit these lists "*to the inspection of any and all persons who may apply* for that *purpose*." This simple clause appears to me to be a full reply to your suggestion that a law should be passed positively *forbidding* what is now so positively *required* to be done.

If obedience to the law is incompatible with the functions and character of a "gentleman," it would seem that assessors (and collectors) must cease to obey the law under penalty of being no longer recognized (if indeed they are now) as "gentlemen."

Respectfully yours,
G. P. PUTNAM.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 31.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Col. Sexton, after an active service of more than half a century, announces that after to-day the proprietorship and editorial management of the *National Intelligencer* will pass into other hands. James C. Welling also retires from that establishment.

COL. NORTH'S TRIAL.

The trial of Col. North, New-York Military State Agent, and M. M. Jones and Levi Cohn will be concluded on Tuesday. It has been pending before the Military Commission a month and a half.

SNOW IN WASHINGTON.

Snow commenced falling here at 1 o'clock this morning, and continued, with occasional interruptions, until 5 this afternoon. The fall of snow is not heavy.

FROM CITY POINT.

Passengers who left City Point yesterday report that picket firing was still going on at the front. Within two days one hundred and fifty deserters have come into our lines, among them five North Carolina conscripts. One of them says that four or five days ago a division of Gen. Early's command was in Richmond preparing to move Southwest.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE SEIZED.

Fardon Worsley, the detective and spy, on whose information a number of merchants of Washington and Baltimore were arrested some weeks ago, charged with selling goods to the rebels, has made an affidavit before the proper authorities that, having played at a gambling-house in this city, he lost three thousand dollars in money belonging to the Government; consequently the premises have been placed in charge of a military guard, pending an investigation into the affair.

BIDS FOR CORN MEAL.

The Commissary of Subsistence has accepted a bid for furnishing the Government with corn meal at seven dollars and eighty-five cents a barrel.

PAYMENT OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

About four hundred thousand dollars has thus far been expended in paying to the paroled prisoners at Annapolis the commutation of rations due them while in the hands of the rebels. Up to yesterday, eight thousand had received their certificates.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

THE RAID ON GORDONSVILLE.

REPORTED RETREAT OF GEN. TORBERT—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia,
Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon:

Gen. Fitz Lee reports that the force which attacked Lomax yesterday consisted of two divisions of the enemy's cavalry, under Gen. Torbert.

Gen. Lomax was posted across the Madison turnpike, two and a half miles from Gordonsville.

The enemy was handsomely repulsed, and retired about 3 P. M., leaving some of his dead on the field.

He travelled too rapidly last night to engage his rear, having passed Jack's shop, twelve miles from Gordonsville, one hour after dark.

Thirty-two prisoners captured at Liberty Mills on the 22d, being unable to keep up on their retreat, were liberated.

Gen. Lomax's loss was slight. R. E. LEE.

GEN. BURBRIDGE'S RAID.

THE CAPTURE OF SALTVILLE—LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Headquarters Army of Northern
Virginia, Dec. 24, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. Breckinridge reports that the enemy, after having been roughly handled in the engagements of Saturday and Sunday, near Marion, many having been killed and wounded, gained possession of Saltville during the night of the 20th.

The garrison retreated up Rich Valley. His advance arrived at daylight on the 21st, and the enemy retired that night and the morning of the 22d through Hector's Gap.

They are being pursued. Our troops are bearing the fatigue and exposure with great cheerfulness.

The damage to the (salt) works can soon be repaired.

Many bridges and depots on the railroad have been burned. R. E. LEE.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE CANADIAN RAIDS.

HE GIVES NOTICE THAT BENNETT C. BURLEY MUST BE TREATED AS A BELLIGERENT.

BY AUTHORITY—CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that Bennett C. Burley, an Acting Master in the Navy of the Confederate States, is now under arrest in one of the British North American provinces, on an application made by the Government of the United States for the delivery to that Government of the said Bennett G. Burley, under the treaty known as the Extradition Treaty, now in force between the United States and Great Britain; and whereas it has been represented to me that the said demand for the extradition of said Bennett G. Burley is based on the charge that the said Burley is a fugitive from justice, accused of having committed the crimes of robbery and piracy in the jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, it has further been made known to me that the accusations and charges made against the said Bennett G. Burley are based solely on the acts and conduct of said Burley, in an enterprise, made or attempted in the month of September last, (1864,) for the capture of the steamer *Michigan*, an armed vessel of the United States, navigating the lakes on the boundary line between the United States and the said British North American Provinces, and for the release of numerous citizens of the Confederate States, held as prisoners of war by the United States at a certain island called Johnson's Island; and whereas, the said enterprise or expedition for the capture of the said armed steamer *Michigan* and for the release of the said prisoners on Johnson's Island was a proper and legitimate belligerent operation, undertaken during the pending public war between the two Confederacies, known respectively as the Confederate States of America and the United States of America, which operation was ordered, directed and sustained by the authority of the Government of the Confederate States, and confided to its commissioned officers for execution, among which officers is the said Bennett G. Burley.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do hereby declare and make known to all whom it may concern, that the expedition aforesaid, undertaken in the month of September last, for the capture of the armed steamer *Michigan*, a vessel-of-war of the United States, and for the release of the prisoners of war, citizens of the Confederate States of America, held captive by the United States of America at Johnson's Island, was a belligerent expedition ordered and undertaken under the authority of the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, and that the Government of the Confederate States of America assumes the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition, and especially of the said Bennett G. Burley, an Acting-Master in the navy of the Confederate States.

And I do further make known to all whom it may concern, that in the orders and instructions given to the officers engaged in said expedition, they were specially directed and enjoined to "abstain from violating any of the laws and regulations of the Canadian or British authorities in relation to neutrality," and that the combination necessary to effect the purpose of said expedition "must be made by Confederate soldiers and such assistance as they might (you may) draw from the enemy's country."

In testimony whereof I have signed this manifesto, and directed the same to be sealed with the seal of the Department of State of the Confederate States of America, and to be made public.

Done at the city of Richmond, on the 24th day of December, 1864. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Good News for the Street-Sweepers.

The laborers employed in cleaning the streets were made glad yesterday by the recession of Mayor Gunther from the ground he assumed respecting his refusal to sign the note upon the Broadway Bank, for the payment of their wages for the last nine weeks. The Mayor put his signature to the requisition by the advice of the Corporation Counsel. The strike of the street-cleaners is, therefore, at an end, and the danger that the city would be buried in ashes is, for the present at least, avoided. The Mayor's action was made known to the strikers in time for most of them to borrow money by "shaving" their claims, wherewith to keep the New-Year holiday.

Mercantile Library in Williamsburgh.—Many capitalists of Williamsburgh are interesting themselves in the formation of a Mercantile Library Association in the Eastern District, similar to the institution of that name in this city. It is proposed to erect an ornate edifice in Bedford-avenue, fronting the Fountain.

Present to a Worthy Officer.—Last evening, E. Delafield Smith, Esq., representing many citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, presented Capt. J. Cameron a superb baton and belt, and a $500 United States five-twenty. Commendably brief and excellent-tempered speeches were made by Capt. Cameron, Postmaster Kelly, Inspector Carpenter, Capt. Copeland, Senator Laimbeer and others; after which a collation was served.

THE ECONOMICAL POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The "Commercial Advertiser," its Position—Immigration—Population—Policy of the Democratic Party on the Tariff—Its Failures, its Character—Statements of Mr. Gladstone—Their Mistakes—British Policy is Anti-American.

THE BEECHES, December, 1864.

Some friend has sent me the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Nov. 16, containing some strictures on my article in the TIMES relating to the present condition of England, and its economy. Solomon has mentioned two modes of treating the *Commercial*, but I shall take the most courteous, even at the risk of becoming like it. The burden of the *Commercial's* complaint against me is, that I prefer the American system of economy to that of the British; while the *Commercial* prefers the British; and in addition, believes the war is destroying and impoverishing the country, that immigration is of no particular use, and the exportation of gold is a most excellent thing. The *Commercial* is welcome to these opinions; but I deal in matters of *fact*, and most fortunately those facts are very obvious and striking. But, in advance, I must say to the reader, that I have read some of the political economists, and that in all human probability, I am quite as familiar with the mining, commerce, industry, and economy of the United States, as either Mr. GLADSTONE or the *Commercial*. And now to the facts in order. It says:

> "We suppose he considers we are abundantly repaid for all our immense loss of capital and life, by the guns and cannon, the iron-clads and intrenchments, and the military glory we have acquired in exchange for them; and, therefore, he probably considers these productive investments. He says, 'the industry of the country is full of activity,' but he does not think it worth while to add, to supply the waste and destruction of the war, supposing probably that every one is aware of this."

The State of New-York has just given thousands of votes more than she did in 1860—in spite of thousands in the army who could not have voted—thus indicating a large increase of population. The same is true of other States. The idea that we are diminishing in strength by the war is nonsense. The "activity" of industry is very great, and that, not as the *Commercial* intimates, to "supply waste and destruction," but in all branches of machinery and agriculture. In the interior of the country, in the great agricultural States, thousands of houses, shops, steamboats, locomotives, &c., are building, which have no connection with the war. The *Commercial* thinks the annual addition of 250,000 people from Europe is of no great value. I think differently. I think it makes an immense difference whether a country is losing or gaining 250,000 people each year.

The *Commercial* has a great dislike to the American system of economy, and is greatly exercised at the triumph of the Administration, and the prevalence of American principles. It says:

> "Thus it is that evil is constantly productive of good; and fortunately we have a Congress and an Administration so intelligent and so prompt of action, that they rarely fail to seize the opportunities that offer to inflict evil upon us for the sake of the good that inevitably follows."

I agree with the *Commercial* that it is fortunate that we have an Administration and Congress "so intelligent and so prompt of action," that they are not likely to accept the policy, either of the Confederates at Richmond, or of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLADSTONE. I rejoice in that fact. I rejoice that we have an American Administration, a loyal Administration, an Administration of civilians, not superseded by a mere popinjay from the army, or a demagogue from the Democracy. If the war has produced no other good, it has produced this. But let us return. We have tried the other policy. For twenty years this country was governed by the so-called Democratic party, which believed in the political economy of the *Commercial*. What was the result? It reduced the tariff, which increased ship-building in New-York and expanded imports. All went on swimmingly till, in 1854 and 1857, we had two of the severest commercial convulsions ever experienced in any country. Banks exploded, payments suspended, merchants failing, railroads arrested just at the very time when, according to the free trade economists, the country ought to be in a state of solid and enduring prosperity. We had tried the same experiment long before that, when the compromise tariff reduced the duties to 20 per cent., which Congress was compelled to raise to meet the ordinary payments of the Treasury. Such was the policy of the Democratic Party, which, in its dying moments, manifested the same unprincipled disregard of American character and policy, by calling the war "a failure," and proposing an immediate "cessation of hostilities." The country could not have lived longer under its rule. It had debauched the public morals, compromised the cause of freedom, lowered the dignity of public office, and elevated depravity and ignorance to public station. If the country is to fall, as other nations have, it will fall,—not by the arms of rebels, or of enemies; but by the vices which make it a prey to the ambition of demagogues, and the depravity of parties.

The *Commercial* refers me to the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE. I think the proverb *ab hoste doceri*, is a good one, and wish our Generals had practiced on it. Mr. GLADSTONE is an able man, and is just now an expounder of free trade. Let us hear him. He can announce as many practical absurdities with as grave a face as any other demagogue of the times. He says:

> "A marked effect of the adoption of freedom of trade upon which I may congratulate you is that, along with the extension of commerce, it has given far greater stability to commercial operations, whatever may be the inconvenience of the crises which we have now to undergo. I do not speak of such a case as the cotton famine, due to causes which are beyond our control, but of the crises which occur from time to time in the commercial world, in connection with the variation of harvests, the fluctuating supply of the respective articles of commerce, and the consequent state of the money market."

This is the most unparalleled audacity of statement which I have ever seen from a public man. He says, there is greater "stability of commercial operations"—of the "money market." When he was making his speech England was convulsed with one of those convulsions of which he was speaking; not, it is true, as bad as some others, but clearly indicative, to every intelligent commercial man, of a bloated and dangerous condition of commerce, a condition which must lead every man acquainted with the facts to expect a greater one at an early period. But there is a financial barometer in England, the accuracy of which no one disputes, that flatly contradicted Mr. GLADSTONE. The Bank of England was not of his opinion. It felt, it saw, the coming danger, and took all possible means to prevent it. The Bank of England rate of interest, at different periods in a twelvemonth, was:

December, 1863	8 per cent.	May, 1864	9 per cent.
January, 1864	7 per cent.	July, 1864	6 per cent.
March, 1864	6 per cent.	October, 1864	9 per cent.

At one time there was 5 per cent, and at another 10 per cent.—thus presenting frequent, violent and extraordinary changes, utterly contradicting Mr. GLADSTONE'S assertion that commerce and the money market had become more stable. It is well known that the bank regulates its rate of interest by the state of commerce and the money market.

Another statement of Mr. GLADSTONE is this:

> "Nearly one-half of the essential food of the people of England—I mean grain—is cultivated and raised in other lands; and perhaps I might say, independently of food, nearly one-half—possibly, for aught I know, it may be more than the one-half—of the whole materials of the labor of the country are also produced in other lands. What is the condition of a country whose industry is distinguished by features like these? There is opened to us a vista almost interminable, because we are not only dependent, but we are unceasingly dependent, on foreign supply."

Here is a statement true and most startling, and yet Mr. GLADSTONE seems to felicitate himself on the very happy state of affairs which leaves the United Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland dependent for daily bread on the markets of New-York and Odessa! If Mr. GLADSTONE can persuade the people of England that this is a state of felicity and prosperity I can have no objections; nor can the people of the United States object to a state of things which is likely to enrich them and impoverish England. Mr. GLADSTONE probably does not recollect the scene at Rome, when the Emperor AUGUSTUS was about to commit suicide, because the corn of Egypt failed, and the people of Rome were about to starve. But we must not think that Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. COBDEN, or English statesmen generally believe any such stuff, as that a nation is really better off for depending on foreign nations for food. They defend what with them is a necessity. England began to fail in the supply of food half a century ago, and the deficiency has been constantly increasing. Instead of endeavoring to check the disease, their policy has increased it, till they are now compelled *to accept and defend a state of permanent disease*. England is a little island in the ocean, which was compelled by its position and nature to make commerce its principal object. Hence it built up an overwhelming navy and commenced a piratic career toward other countries. Look at its conquests in America and India. But this system has been continued till it can continue no longer. And now, England wants to persuade all other countries to adopt free trade and peace, that she may save her colonies and reduce other nations to the same condition with herself. It is simply an illustration of the old fable of the fox with his tail cut off, who very politely endeavored to persuade other foxes that it is best to have their tails cut off. I am of a different opinion. I think we, who are not on a little island of the ocean, but are gifted by God with a vast continent, and are in all respects self-dependent, should preserve all our natural appendages, cultivate our natural resources, and have as little to do as possible with the politics and economy of Europe.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Shall We Have Female Doctors?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have perused with much attention the several articles published in your edition of the 25th inst., in defence of the female medical students. I cannot agree with these various writers on the mooted question of their necessity, although I admire their courage and determination. It was not my intention to uphold any one in insult to a woman, but with my own experience of human nature, I do not believe that any educated man would insult an unprotected woman; their self-respect would forbid it, and there must be great provocation, attended with much exasperation, that would call forth ridicule or jeers. With such feelings, I incited my article in palliation of these students' conduct.

The several articles in defence of these female students do not, I think, express the general sentiments of a refined community. There are always to be found those who are ultra in all their views, who adopt every ism, and willingly walk any road that will bring them popularity or notoriety. Having a large circle of acquaintance among the *élite* of this city, I know not one single family who would or does employ a female physician. Doubtless there is a strong repugnance to woman doctors among the well-bred and refined. It is a mock modesty—a false delicacy—that shuns the care and aid of a skillful male practitioner. I have have had dear children many months "nigh unto death." I know a mother's agony—her watchfulness—the eager expectation and earnest longing for the coming of the physicians. I have seen their anxiety, their solicitude, their hope, and their joy at recovery. Such hours as these, I could not trust my cherished ones, or deem their lives safe, in the hands of a female doctor. What every educated man or woman wants in their physician, is confidence and respect. These only men can inspire and command.

There may be a MADAME BIDE, a LASEHEPPLES, a HARRIET HUNT, or a ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, but what are they among the thousands of women who need the best of medical advice. These women, if they plead the necessity of their practicing medicine, must confess to a similar necessity to be surgeons, for surgical cases will occur. Can they wield the knife or use the instrument? God forbid such an infringement of all a woman's delicacy! Think of women riding around to visit patients, going all over the country in the mud and slush; in the still hours of the night unaccompanied, seeking the house of some patient. In all winds and weather—with the thermometer at zero, when even man hesitates to leave his domicile, these women practitioners act on imaginary duty, and uncalled for sacrifice of self and time. How a woman can come to stand by the bedside of a patient whose life hangs on a thread, at such a critical moment, administer medicine without the advice of a male physician, is to me an inexplicable mystery. When I see my own family physician, who is connected with the Bellevue, and is of high repute, in the prime of manhood, often borne down with the fatigues and labors of his profession; when I have noticed his intense anxiety, his close observation of a difficult case; when I have beheld his able young assistant at the midnight hour weary and worn by his daily rounds, how can I, as a true woman, believe that my sex act under a strict sense of duty, thus to expose themselves to like anxieties and fatigues. Such must have iron constitutions and no nerves. There must be a transformation of the female organization—a peculiar adaptation of certain ones for this special purpose.

A great and serious detriment to their practice is that their dress is not suitable for the medical profession; and if practitioners, they will have to don the bloomer costume, subject themselves to all the ridicule of appearing in apparel different from their sex and to be denounced woman's rights "women."

"Mother of the New School" writes thus: "Men are too coarse for such sacred duties. They are naturally inclined to bustle and excitement." In reply, in justice to the sex, permit me to defend them from the imputation. I have seen men and gentlemen, also male nurses, in the hour of sickness as kind, as considerate as women. From their lips fell the expressions of the warmest sympathy, the gentlest words, and it is a libel on man's nature to term him coarse. The assertion was too wide-spread and unlimited. Regarding their "bustle and excitement," I have found them calm and free from the gossipping propensities and prurient curiosity of women. Neither does Mother of the New School appear to have a very high estimate of man's character, yet she seems to acknowledge equal rights, which contradicts her premises. Woman was to be man's helpmeet, not his master. They are equal in duty to God, to themselves and their country. In strength of body, in vigor of mind, in intensity of action, woman must confess her inferiority.

It is the diagnosis of a disease that is the stumbling-block to many a practitioner. Keen perception, a good judgment, with intelligence and caution as well as tact are required in the management of patients. Ignorance may aid the female doctors, and undoubtedly will obtain for them patients, for the untutored mind has little penetration or sagacity. If they fall victims to bad practice, they will not be able to perceive it, or even to suspect it. It is man's duty to prescribe, women to carry it out. Three years study at a medical college does not make physicians. After graduation it requires years of study and investigation, with the closest observation, to know how to baffle with disease, to ward it off, to conquer it.

To bring the subject of necessity still nearer home: how many mothers would permit their daughters to enter upon a course of medical study to become female doctors? What brother would wish a sister to be seen in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital? How many of these daughters and sisters would relinquish the glowing aspirations of young womanhood, the bright hopes of love's imaginations? No. Like true women they prefer

"To be found untired,
Watching the stars out by the bed of pain,
With a pale cheek, and yet brow inspired
And a true heart of hope, though hope be vain—
Meekly to bear with wrong, to cheer decay
And to love through all things."

My opinions may be old-fashioned, as well as quaint, concerning the rights of women. Years have obtused my mind and darkened my perceptions, yet I have a distant view of a bleeding country, of wounded soldiers, of wearied, homesick fathers and sons, all demanding, not female doctoring, but heartfelt sympathy and earnest works of love. Cannot the talents of these female medical students find here a wider field of usefulness? In this enlightened age, "this nineteenth century," there is no woman who will suffer from want of *female* medical attendance. I shall watch with eagerness the disposition of the momentous question: Shall we have female doctors?

MOTHER OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Exchange of our Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your valuable paper has always been foremost in exposing abuses and suggesting the remedy. In the name of humanity, of our suffering countrymen, held in horrible captivity, continue raising your voice in their behalf. Let no day elapse without speaking in favor of an wholesale exchange. The country should raise the cry day and night, and that cry should be, "Exchange! exchange!"

You possess influence in high places; for the sake of justice and mercy, urge on this sacred duty. Our President is humane and tender-hearted; he cannot continue deaf to the prayer for release from horrible suffering uttered by 50,000 brave men, and echoed by a free and loyal North. Let Congress take up the subject; let every city send forth deputations of its most eloquent and influential citizens, who will ring it in the ears of those in power. The rebels, who are guilty of unheard-of atrocities toward brave and defenceless men, are no better than incarnate fiends; but if our authorities do not put an end to those atrocities, are they not also sharers in the guilt? Does not every influential man share it, if he fails to use his influence for the accomplishment of a general exchange? Yes; I even say that every woman, possessing power over some manly heart, shares it, if she fails to feel its fearful importance. What will be the verdict of history upon a nation who allows the sons, so bravely gone forth in defence of her very existence, to rot and starve in the enemy's charnel houses? Will not retribution overtake her; more stern, perhaps, for having been delayed, if she fails in so sacred a duty? With what heart and spirit can we urge on enlistments, when we so well know this cruel fate of prisoners of war? If the fear of strengthening the South with a new army, fattened and cared for in our midst, deters our authorities from an exchange, which gives to the enemy muscle and sinew, and to us living skeletons, let them bear in mind that the difference will be more than made up by the new spirit infused into volunteering; men when insured against a fate too horrible to be encountered, will willingly risk their lives for a country determined to protect them. Many a wife and mother will no longer oppose the departure of her loved ones if death is the worse foe they are to encounter, and the now already tottering rebel structure will soon crumble to atoms under the weight of the powerful legions which will fall upon it and crush it.

A WOMAN.

The New German Republican Daily

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Like many others, who take an interest in the diffusion of genuine Republican principles among the German population of this country, we were pleased to read your recommendation of the plan in progress, to establish a new German Republican daily, and to notice the warm and conclusive manner in which you argue that the prospectus of this new enterprise "should command the respect and receive the support of patriotic American citizens throughout the country."

If, therefore, we take the liberty of addressing to you a few remarks in reference to this matter, we are guided by no other motive than a sentiment of justice and fairness toward the existing German daily organs of the Republican cause in this city. Whoever reads your commendatory article on the new German daily, without being familiar with the German Republican press of New York, must necessarily be led to believe that the new daily in prospect was to be the *first* and *only* Republican paper published in German in this city, as there is no mention made of the two German Republican daily papers that have worked here for years for the Republican cause. It is only fair, therefore, to apprise the readers of your journal that two German Republican daily papers have for many years been published in this city—one an evening, the other a morning paper. It is fair to state that the latter, the New-Yorker *Demokrat*, was the *first German paper*, which, nine years ago, adopted the platform and candidates of the then young Republican party, and has ever since stood out boldly and unwaveringly for this cause. It is fair to state that the New-York *Demokrat*, during the late Presidential campaign did essential service to the Union cause by consistently refusing to espouse the principles and policy of its radical friends and cotemporaries in the West, as well as in this city, and by firmly and unhesitatingly advocating the necessity of uniting all our forces upon one ticket, and avoiding a split in the array of the votes of all true Union men against the common foe. It is only fair to state that the New-York *Demokrat* is generally acknowledged as the most esteemed and influential organ of the German Republicans throughout the Union, and as such, can justly boast of a constantly increasing circulation, not only in this city, where it is to be found at all the places of resort to emigrants mentioned in your article, but also throughout the United States and Germany, where its large-sized weekly edition, as well as its Sunday paper, (the *Hudson Observer*,) is mailed in numerous copies.

Allow me to add, that every one of the gentlemen named in your article, among the members of the committee for the new journal, is well aware of the above stated facts, and will, we trust, if required to do so, be willing to give them a public acknowledgment.

I beg, in closing, to allude to the fact that your article, in expressing the belief that the Unionists did not secure more than 5,000 votes of the 20,000 German voters in this city, seems to underrate the services done to the Union by the German Republicans of New-York, since a circular of the German Republican Central Committee, dated Dec. 12, states the fact, that it registered the names of 8,889 members during the last campaign.

Repeating, that we hail with pleasure every attempt to foster genuine republican sentiments among our German population, we beg to remind you of the ancient principle,

"Amicus Cato, majus amica."

VERITAS.

A Valuable Suggestion About Raising Troops

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To speedily finish this war all that is necessary is to keep up our armies to their present strength. To do this let a certain number of wealthy men form an association and take up some city regiment and agree to fill it up, at least to the minimum, and keep it so during the war. Each city has one or more favorite regiments. They will have their names connected with the regiment.

Many of the large cities, such as New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, &c., could fill up one or more regiments. Smaller towns or neighborhoods could fill up and keep so, batteries or companies. Let such an appeal be made. Will some of our patriotic men make a start?

Full regiments or companies are much more effective and less expensive than the same number of men distributed through more regiments. What city will make the move?

SHERMAN.

To bold DEMETRIUS, Greece, in tales and ditties,
Ascribed the title "CAPTURER OF CITIES."
Thine be the appellation, Russians DIEBITSCH* bore,
"THE PASSER OF THE MOUNTAINS."
Despite of armies, guns, and all the craft of war—
Thou, who, like Leman-born impetuous Rhone,
Fed by far distant Alpine fountains,
Gorg'd by the furious Winter rains,
Roll'd through the Apalachian chains,
Whirl'd, tore through Georgia's bulwark zone,
And, in a surge of men, of cannon, steel and flame,
Burst like a pent up flood on Macon's fertile plains,
"HE WHO BREAKS THROUGH THE ALLEGHANIES" be thy name
"ATLANTA'S TAKEN," SHERMAN, Expert in ROHAN'S† game.

Not pipe, nor sweet recorder, nor yet Doric flute,
Nor reedy hautboy shrill should swell the glad salute,
Which hails thy stooping like the Jovian bird of yore,
Bearing the lambent lightnings in thy matted claw,
From the far inland mountains to Atlantic's shore:
All peaceful instruments be mute!
But sound the bold clarion's grand and startling note,
Such as the Saxon herald pour'd through war-hot throat,
When HERMAN rose, and, in the Brunswick forest, smote
The Roman legions' might, responsive to that roar;
Such be thy welcome, SHERMAN, to the Ossabaw!

Let kettle-drum and trump and cannon's shot join in,
With greetings fit, one wild magnificence of din,
Rivaling thunder,
Echo of thy flame-sheeted, death-fraught churm of war;
The cloud-wrapp'd rebel ramparts rent asunder,
Barriers to Freedom nevermore!

No single coronal can thy great feats requite!
With the encrimsoned laurel, for triumphant fight,
Must we the grassy circlet, oak leaf crown unite,
With graceful palm leaves intertwined,
To crown the brow that wails the mind,
Which, to preserve the North, the surest means divined;—
Whose prescient skill and will our Gordian knot untied,
No ALEXANDER'S falchion, long since, could divide;—
Who stemmed and turned the tide on SHILOH'S doubtful field;
Who, charging, flashed the sword—retreating, proved the shield;
Whose onward march of duty knew nor check nor pause;
Who thought, fought, wrought alike, was pregnant with the cause;
Who, without courting praise, won the whole land's applause;
Thou thunderbolt of strategy in bronze and fires,
With a galvanic brain, flashing o'er nerves like wires,
All the occasion needs, the battle's phase requires.
With mingled wonder and acclaim,
The voice of Freedom, Fatherland and all true men,
SHERMAN, to thee accord the fame,
Of Sweden's bold GUSTAVUS, France's calm TURENNE!

TIVOLI, Dec. 12, 1864. ANCHOR.

* DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKI—*i. e.*, Passer of the Balkan Mountains.

† HENRY, Prince de Leon, Duke de ROHAN, the great Huguenot General-in-Chief of the seventeenth century, stands preëminent as a master and teacher of the science of mountain warfare.

TO JOHN BROWN.

BY DAVID BARKER.

[The following prophetic lines were written and printed in a local paper in Maine at the time JOHN BROWN was in prison at Charlestown, Va. The prophecy is being fulfilled with remarkable accuracy:]

Stand firm, JOHN BROWN, till your fate is o'er,
For the world with an anxious eye
Looks on, as it seldom has looked before,
While the hour of your doom draws nigh.
Stand firm, JOHN BROWN.

Dread not the blow which the coward deals,
And fear not the tyrant's nod;
Doubt not the end of the work you would shape,
For you're shaping the work of God.
Stand firm, JOHN BROWN.

The outer JOHN BROWN they may torture and kill,
And tumble him into a grave,
But the inner JOHN BROWN will trouble them still,
By his whisperings round with the slave.
Stand firm, JOHN BROWN.

Death nears you, JOHN BROWN, old outer JOHN BROWN,
And marks you as food for the worm;
But death, nor the worm, can harm inner JOHN BROWN,
So, inner JOHN BROWN, stand firm!

COUNTERFEIT.—Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested JAMES HUGHES for passing upon KARL THIES, of No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, a spurious five dollar bill, purporting to have been uttered by the Bank of Haverhill, of Haverhill, Mass. The prisoner was committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of Mr. ROBERT ROBERT'S, Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, shows that there remained in that institution, Dec. 30, 252 patients; admitted during the week, 42; discharged, and cured or relieved, 56; died, 6.

Speaking of HOLIDAY GIFTS, the *Tribune* of 23d inst. says: "a Morton Gold Pen is a property in itself, and forms a very appropriate and useful Christmas present to all who write for profit or for pleasure."

Festivities at Savannah.—An officer of SHERMAN'S army writes thus: "We are enjoying superb quarters, fish, oysters and innumerable other good things." We hope due care is taken by the soldiers to guard against the effects of the impure water of that region, and that they don't eat so heartily of the luxuries as to risk indigestion and billiousness. We hope so, because there has not yet been time to supply Savannah with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The great tonic and acclimating medicine will, however, soon be there, and then there will be little further danger.

Sold everywhere. New-York office No. 59 Cedar-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

New-Year's Calls.
Gentlemen who are about making preparations to carry out the time-honored Knickerbocker custom of making New-Year's calls, will find that absolutely necessary appendage to their toilet, a NEAT-FITTING BOOT, as well as every article of foot gear, at the establishment of E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Facts for Soldiers.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

MARRIED.

SOUTHGATE—HUTCHINSON.—At Zion Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, by Rev. John T. Elmendorf, the Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., and SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, New-York.

DIED.

BROWER.—At sea, on Monday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, THOMAS MCCAULEY BROWER, Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARVER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 31, B. F. CARVER, Jr., only child of B. F. and Sallie C. Carver, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the 5th-av. Hotel, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, JOHN H. DUFF, M. D., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 Bridge-st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, after a painful illness, ISABELLA DICKINSON, consort of the late Capt. Jeremiah J. Dickinson, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Sullivan-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Manchester and Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—In New-Castle, on Seventh Day, 12th month, 31st, DORCAS HAIGHT, widow of the late Ezra Haight, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Third Day, 1st month, 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—On Friday, Dec. 30, OLIVE AMANDA, daughter of Jay Jarvis and Mary E. Jones, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 16th-st.

JEROME.—On Friday, Dec. 30, ADDISON G. JEROME, aged 53 years.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 39 West 20th-st., to which family friends are invited, without further notice.

LAPHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 29, ELIZABETH ANNA, daughter of Anson Lapham, of Skaneateles, N. Y., aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Daniel C. Robbins, No. 29 Monroe place, Brooklyn this day, (Sunday,) Jan. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RIPLEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, MARY KENDALL, infant daughter of Geo. B. and Mary Townsend Ripley.

Funeral this day (Sunday,) Jan. 1, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. B. Townsend, Clifton, at 2 o'clock.

RICH.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 31, CRANDELL RICH, in his 53d year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 East 51st-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Ridgefield, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 30, DANIEL SMITH.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock. Cars of the New-Haven Railroad leave 27th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., to connect with Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and return at 4:30 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, WALTER F. TOWNSEND, in the 70th year of his age, formerly a resident of Staten Island.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
(REV. H. W. BEECHER.)
The pews in this Church will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d of January, 1865, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,
New styles. Large size, just received from Paris. Gilt, Jet, Steel and Pearl. Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS
Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN to THIRTY-FIVE Dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A MEETING OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 28, representing the interests of over one hundred and fifty business firms. Mr. J. H. FREIL was elected temporary Chairman, and Messrs. G. D. CARDOZO and S. H. LAZARUS, Secretaries, and Mr. THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. It was

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a Mutual Benefit and Protective Association, for the better protection of the interest and relief of the Commercial Travelers.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve (12) be appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and that the following gentlemen constitute said committee:

D. W. Boyd, Conn.
E. H. Hinton, New-York.
J. Perkins, Boston.
R. Gardner, Conn.
H. H. Fitcner, Boston.
T. P. Hollingsworth, N. Y.
E. T. Lombard, New-York.
J. S. Baker, Conn.
— Sheelee, Philadelphia.
P. E. Robinson, New-York.
G. T. Maxon, New-York.
Walter Lipe, New-York.
J. H. Freil, (ex-officio,) New-York.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet at the Lafarge House on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M.

J. H. FREIL, Chairman.

G. D. CARDOZO, }
S. H. LAZARUS, } Secretaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All Commercial Travelers are particularly requested to be present.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT.—ALBUMS filled with pictures of the good and the great are always acceptable, but an accurate phrenological and physiognomical description of character, would be a present both new and useful to any gentleman or lady. Examinations, with written charts, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.
10,000 Photographic Albums at your price. 100,000 magnificent Bibles and Prayer-books at our price. 5,000,000 Stereoscopic Picture Engravings, &c., at any price. Open on MONDAY MORNING.
LEGGETT BROTHERS,
No. 113 Nassau-st., just below Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED THIS EVENING before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., of St. Mark's. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES every SUNDAY MORNING at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Service at 10½ o'clock. The subject of the sermon for next SUNDAY, January 1, will be "*New-Years Gifts of the Spirit.*"

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. W. H. BENJAMIN, assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

NOTICE.—THE REV. DR. MORGAN, OF ST. Thomas' Church, will receive his parishioners and friends on NEW-YEARS' DAY, at the house of HENRY COGGILL, Esq., No. 174 5th-av., above 22d-st., between the hours of 11 A. M., and 6 in the evening.

REV. J. S. LOVELAND, A REFORMED clergyman, will lecture at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Moral Police Fratrenity will meet at 10½ A. M., and will be addressed by Mr. Loveland. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—28th-st. and 9th-av. Sunday evening services at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sermon on the first SUNDAY EVENINGS in each month on *The Book of Common Prayer*.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. S. COBB, of Boston, Mass., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

NOTICE.—REV. JOHN DE WITT WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine service in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, Jan. 1, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry, services commencing at 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

REV. W. H. BENJAMIN, ASSISTANT MINISTER of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

AT TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, Jan. 1, 1865.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., SUNDAY morning and evening.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 1½ P. M., by Rev. C. C. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MORNING AND EVENING SERVICES AT the STRONG PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY next, Jan. 1, 1865. M. B. ANDERSON, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., of New-York, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. His subject will be in reference to the commencement of a new year.

HANSON-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Eighth Anniversary of the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, Pastor, will be held on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, of New-York; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. S. Y. MONROE, of Jersey City; and at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Professor NEWHALL, of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., RECTOR of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the Unitarian Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on next and every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute, next and every Sunday morning, at 10½ A. M. The afternoon service at the latter place begins at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Watch-night services THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. Mr. MACOMBER, and in the evening by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, the Pastor. The Week of Prayer will be observed in this church by daily services at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to participate in this special service. Seats free.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City of New-York, between 11th and 12th sts., in the 5th-av., will be open for prayer and praise daily from 12 to 1 o'clock, during the coming week, commencing on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, 1865. All who are interested in the objects contemplated by the meetings are affectionately invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. The Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach, on SUNDAY, a New-Year's sermon, at 10½ A. M.; to children and parents, at 2 o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening. Subject—*Pilgrims in the Valley of Humiliation and Regions of Darkness*

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McGonagal. Subject for the morning—*A New Year's Sermon; Reviews of the Past Year.* Subject for the evening—*What is a Genuine Revival?*

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Subject, A. M.—*The New Year's Call.* Lecture to workingmen in the evening. Subject—*New Year's Salutation.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST, THEIR cause, nature, and necessity to human salvation. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a Lecture upon the above subject, SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, on 35th-st., between Fourth and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER, Pastor, will preach in the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. The evening discourse will be appropriate to the New Year. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, January 1.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., WILL preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, and administer the ordinance of Believers' Baptism after the morning sermon.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST SEVENTEENTH-ST., near SIXTH-AV.—Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The New Year and its Duties.* For the evening—*The Rich Man and Lazarus.*

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M.

SERMON ON UNITY.—THE REV. MR. MILLS, of Brooklyn, will repeat, by especial request, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (the Rev. Dr. STORRS',) on SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon recently preached in the South Baptist Church, New-York, on the unity of the Church of Christ.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will preach, by request of the Association, in his church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., SUNDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The relation of religion to law and lawyers.* The public are invited.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., HAVING YIELDED to the wishes of the vestry and congregation, has resigned from this date the rectorship of the Church of the Mediator, and for the present will confine himself to the duties of the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Unitarian Church in 40th-st., the editing of the *Christian Times* and the Chaplaincy of the Twelfth Regiment.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—LARGE Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The New-Year 1865.* Evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Moral Responsibility.* Seats free.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

REV. JOHN M. GIBSON, OF THE CANADA Presbyterian Congregation, Montreal, son of the late pastor of Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., will preach in said church on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 1, 1865. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Watch-night services on Saturday night, commencing at 10.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's Sermon. At 7½ P. M. the Freedmen's Association will meet in the same place. Addresses will be delivered by several clergymen.

SUCCESS IN LIFE—A NEW YEAR'S SERMON to young men. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON invites the attention of young men to some important suggestions on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Church of the Reconciliation, in 31st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—A public meeting in furtherance of the objects of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, will be held in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. Speakers—Rev. JOHN DUDLEY, of New-Haven; Dr. MITCHELL, and others.

NEW-YEAR'S DISCOURSE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, of the Christian Alliance, will deliver a New-Year's Discourse to young men in the church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXTEENTH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT. Subject—*The Human Nature of Christ.*

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. On SUNDAY, Jan. 1, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The Lord's Supper at the close of the morning sermon, and the annual presentation of premium books to the children of the Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the Church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, watch-meeting this P. M., commencing at 9 o'clock. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Boy Preacher, Rev. E. F. JONES.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. The original permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. On SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M., the Rector at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter sermon for deaf mutes—and Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D.D., at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NO. 44 JOHN ST.—Business and Workingmen's Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. Christian brethren and friends and the public generally are cordially invited to the special New-Year's service on Monday.

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON ON THE ADVANCE OF THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST BY THE WAR, will be preached by Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner East 35th st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers furnished with seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

THE NEW CREATION.—THE MESSENGER of the coming Saviour will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Subject—*The Future of the World in the Light of Prophesy.*

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on the Holy Scriptures, will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D. Subject—*The Relation of the Scriptures to the Church.*

THERE WILL BE EVANGELICAL PREACHING (in German,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and in the evening, (in English,) at 7½ o'clock, in the hall, No. 98 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects—Morning—*For the New Year.* Evening—*The Fall.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31, 1864.

$600	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116	12	Del.&Hud.C.Co...	212½
5,000	do	116⅝	100	Cen. Coal Co	69
2,000	do	116½	25	Pac. M. S. C	292
600	U. S.6s.5-20s .R.	109⅜	200	Schuylkill Coal	7¾
5,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s C.	108⅜	100	Quartz Hill Min	7⅛
20,000	do	108⅛	300	Erie Railway	83¾
43,000	do...new iss.	108	500	do	83⅞
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅜	400	do.........b10	84
10,000	do..n.is..b10	108	1300	do	84
30,000	do...new iss.	107⅞	1000	do.........s30	83⅝
500	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	102	100	do	84⅛
26,000	do	101⅞	200	do	84¼
100,000	do	101¾	400	do.........b30	84¾
15,000	do	101⅝	200	do.........s10	84
5,000	Trea. N. 73-10s,		200	Hudson R. R.	115¼
	Ap. & Oct sm	116	50	do	116
500	U.S.6s, Org'nW.		100	do	115½
	Loan, ½-yearly.	110	50	Erie R. Pref.	100⅜
10,000	U.S.6s, 1yr. Cer.	97	100	do	100¼
1,000	Mo. State 6s	64⅝	300	Reading R	115
2,000	do	64¾	50	do	117
5,000	M.6s iss. to Pa-		5	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅝
	cific R	68	100	M. S. & N. I	71
25,000	O. & M. Cer	33	400	do	70⅞
20,000	do	33¼	200	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅜
10,000	do	33⅜	1000	Cle. & Pitts	96
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M	110	200	do.........b10	96¼
1,000	Erie 5th M	104	200	Cle.,Col. & Cin. R.	180
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM	97	800	Chi. & N. W	38
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B	72	1000	do	38¼
5,000	do	73⅛	300	do	38⅜
,000	do	72	300	do.........b10	38⅜
8,000	Am. Gold.....c	225	200	do.........b30	38⅜
5,000	do.........s30	223	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.b10	69¼
265	do	224½	400	do	69¼
15,000	do.........s15	226	25	do	70
100	Cum. Coal Pr..b10	44	250	do	69⅜
50	do	43⅛	100	do	69¾
100	Quick. Min.Co.s30	101	100	Clev. & Tol	109
250	do	101	100	Chi. & R. I. R	103¾
200	do	101¼	200	do	103⅞
250	Mariposa M. C	19	100	do.........b5	104
200	do	18⅜	35	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R	117¾
600	do	19	200	P.,Ft.W. & C..b30	103⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R..b30	114	300	do	102⅜
50	do	114	400	do.........s30	102¾
300	do	113⅞	200	do	102⅞

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie R.........s30	85	100	Clev. & Pitts	97
300	do	85¼	200	do.........s10	97¼
200	do.........c	85⅛	200	do	97¼
200	do.........c	85⅜	800	do.........s10	97⅜
300	do.........s3	85⅜			97⅜
300	do.........s5	85⅝	2300	Chic. & R. I..b30	105¼
300	do.........s5	85⅜	700	do.........s10	104⅝
300	do	85⅝	300	do	105
300	do	85¾	200	do.........c	105
300	do.........c	85⅜	100	P..Ft. W. & C...s3	104⅛
200	do	85¾	200	do.........b3	105
400	Hud. Riv. R....s3	116	300	do.........b5	104¾
100	do.........s3	115¾	200	Chi. & N W	39⅝
200	Reading R.x-d	116	900	do	39⅜
300	do.........s5	116	500	do.........s3	39⅛
500	do.........s5	116⅛	200	do.........s5	39⅛
200	M. S. & N. I	72	200	do	39¾
200	do.........b3	72	50	do.........b3	40
400	do	72	200	do	39⅞
200	do.........b30	72¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.s10	70⅜
200	do.........s3	72⅛	200	do	70⅛
200	do.........b5	72⅛	50	do	70⅝
200	do.........b3	72¼	200	do	70¼
200	do	72¼	200	do.........c	70¼
200	do	72⅛	100	Cum. Coal Co	46
500	do	72⅛	500	Mar. Min. Co	20
100	Ill. Cen. R.....b30	127⅜	300	do	20⅛
200	do	127	100	do	20¼
100	do.........b30	127⅝	300	do.........b30	20
500	do.........b30	127¾	200	do	19⅜
200	Quick. M. Co	100⅜	100	do.........c	19⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Old Year closes to-day on a steady market for Money at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The apprehension noticed on Friday of stringency next week on account of the closing up of the subscriptions to the 10-40 Gold-bearing Loan of the United States, is relieved this afternoon by the official announcement that the Treasury Office and National Banks are authorized to receive in payment of these subscriptions, in place of ordinary Greenback Currency, *all Legal Tender Notes bearing 5 per cent. interest, with accumulated interest to the date of payment*, whether due in 1865 or 1866, whether with coupons or without. The amount of such Notes on the last schedule of the Public Debt stood as follows:

One-year notes, due Spring, 1865	$43,585,000
Two-year notes, Spring, 1866	15,748,000
Two-year coupon notes, Dec. 1, 1865	61,186,110
Together	$120,519,110
Less two-year coupons since taken up and canceled, say	15,000,000
Available for the 10-40 Loan	$105,519,110

The balance of this loan, not subscribed for at the close of the present week, and which remains open at par and interest from 1st September to Saturday, 7th of January, is believed to be short of $85,000,000. In order that large subscribers next week may have the opportunity of availing of the privilege of collecting and paying in the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tenders with accrued interest, we have reason to believe that proper indulgence will be afforded to make the payments into the National Banks, and the Treasury Office by easy installments.

The purpose of withdrawing the 5 per cent. Legal Tenders with the allowance of full interest to the date they are tendered in payment of the loan, is to substitute 3 years 6 per cent. compound interest Legal-tender, pursuant to the Act of Congress of July last, and to make uniform the issue of Legal-tender Notes bearing interest and at a rate of interest which will induce their early withdrawal from ordinary circulation, to be held as a three-year's investment, or until, like the 5 per cent. Notes, the Treasury shall offer to receive them with the accumulated compound interest in payment for Funded Loans.

The Stock Exchange at the first (and only) Board to-day was generally steady, and after the announcement that the Money market would not be disturbed by the 10-40 Loan, for reasons given above, the whole market was firmer on the Street, and left off about as follows, compared with Friday afternoon. The Gold Room was 226@224½@227 ₩ cent. through the forenoon. The telegraph was not working well to and from Washington, and other points, and the Gold-Room was dull, from the absence of sensational rumors, until some enterprising speculator started a story that four millions of ten ₩ cent. Legal Tenders had been resolved upon at Washington—the news, it is presumed, coming over by *pigeon* express. The Gold export by the day's steamer was $530,689, making, for the week, $1,000,854.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	117	Pittsburgh	96	97¼
U. S. 5-20's	108⅜	108¼	Northwest	38⅜	40
T. Certificates	96⅞	97	N. West Pref	69⅛	70⅜
N. Y. Central	113⅜	114⅜	Rock Island	103⅜	105
Erie	83⅜	86	Fort Wayne	102¾	104⅜
Hudson	115⅜	115¾	Cum'land Coal	44	46
Reading	115	115¾	Quicksilver	101⅛	101
Mich. Southern	70⅜	72	Mariposa	19	19⅜
Illinois Cen	125⅜	127	Ohio & M. Certfs	32¾	33⅛

It is understood that the Mariposa Stockholders adjourned their meeting, to-day, until next week. They are then to meet with the Bondholders in common consultation.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. We understand that the Metropolitan Bank has taken the first step of its counseling stockholders about going into the National system. The Bank of Commerce has already filed its National organization at Washington:

New-York	115	Hanover	100
Merchants'	116	Irving	100
Mechanics'	112½	Metropolitan x. d.	126
Union	115	Market	102
City	155	Nassau	110
Phenix	110	Shoe and Leather	106
Mech. & Traders'	130	Atlantic	105
Mercantile	125	Imp. and Traders'	104
American Exchange	129½	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk	110
Bank of the Republic	105	Central National	101
Bank of N. Amer	105	Fourth National	99½

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
Erie 1st mort. '68	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	96
Erie 2ds. '79	118	L. & W. Bonds	108
Erie 5th mort., '88	104	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Buff.N.Y.&E.1stm.,'77	104	Tol. & W. 1sts, Ext	100½
Hud. R., 1st m., '69	106	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Hud. R. 7s,2d m.s.f.'85	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F	107½
Ill. Central 7 ₩ c. '75	111	New J. C. 2ds	114
Alton & T. H. 1sts	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	85	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	57
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106

The week's imports of dry goods were to the value of only $497,073, against $1,326,826, same time last year.

The Customs revenue of the port, to-day, was $120,000.

Conduct of the Treasury.

From the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

TREASURY AFFAIRS—ERRORS CORRECTED.

To serve to correct the misapprehension about the conduct of the Treasury and the financial purposes of Mr. FESSENDEN, which have been created by the unprincipled stock-jobbers in Washington, who are permitted to shape the night telegrams to the New-York press, I will say that on this day the circulation of Legal-tenders is not one dollar over the amount which was published to the country last August. That it has not been increased one dollar. That there is no bill in preparation in the Ways and Means Committee for the issue of more currency in any form whatever. That the subject of increasing the currency has not been mentioned by Mr. FESSENDEN to any member of either branch of Congress, or by any Congressman to Mr. FESSENDEN. That he has not suggested even to any human being any financial purpose connected with legal-tender beyond what is contained in his published report. That he expects the subscriptions to the seven-thirties will enable him to meet the current demands upon the Treasury, all requisitions—except a part payment of the army—up to Dec. 1, having been provided for. To correct bad tempered misstatements as to the withdrawal of the ten-forty loan, it had been urged on the Secretary to take it off the market on the private subscription of a certain amount. He properly declined to do this, for the reason that the arrangements must necessarily be private, that the public would be excluded from it, and the department subjected to the imputation of favoritism, or something worse. He decided to withdraw the loan on public notice. The time for this then became a question. Sunday, the 31st of December, was suggested, and the form of a notice for that day was drafted for the Secretary's consideration. It was left on his desk in his absence from his bureau, was probably seen there by somebody, who ran off with the impression that he had got hold of a valuable financial secret, and went buying ten-forties; hence the rumor, and hence the subsequent disappointments.

The Secretary reflecting that the closing of the loan on the 31st would bring the final subscriptions in the heart of the holidays, decided not to give the notice for the 31st as had been suggested, but to extend the time beyond the holidays to the 7th of January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LAST CHANCE FOR THE TEN-FORTIES.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Ten-forty Loan will be withdrawn on the 7th of January next. No subscription therefor will be received after that date.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary Treasury."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NO. 140 BROADWAY, will receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds on the most liberal terms up to 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., and, on the payment of five per cent. down, further payments may be postponed until the bonds are ready for delivery. All five per cent. Legal-tender Notes of the United States will be received with accumulated interest, whether with or without coupons.

This bank is in daily receipt of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale on Treasury account. Three-eighths per cent. commission allowed, and the notes forwarded to banks and bankers free of expense.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10 40 LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., Fiscal Agent of the Government,

will receive subscriptions for this Loan during this week, giving to subscribers very liberal terms—among others, the receipt of all 5 per cent. Legal Tender Notes, with accumulated interest.

ALSO,

An ample stock of 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES on hand, for sale on Government account, at ⅜ commission discount; also, Revenue Stamps at 4, 4½ and 4¾ discount.

F. G. ADAMS, President.

E. SCOFIELD, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York,
City of Dublin	Dec 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York,
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Corsica, via Nassau	Jan. 2	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	Jan. 7	New-York	N. Orleans
Yazoo	Jan. 12	New-York	N. Orleans

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M.. 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.

The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:

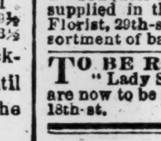
2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.

2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.

10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.

Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.

PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., Southington, Conn.



CALL AND SEE THE GREAT

ELECTRIC GAS BRACKET.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,

No. 561 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—THOSE WISHING bouquets and baskets of flowers at New-Year's, can be supplied in the best manner by W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway. N. B.—A splendid assortment of baskets on hand to select from.

TO BE RAFFLED—THE STUFFED HIDES OF "Lady Suffolk" and "Black Hawk." The horses are now to be seen at Case's Fulton Hotel, 3d-av. and 18th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT CATSKILL WOOLEN MILL Leeds, N. Y., a first-class carder; must be a man of sober, steady and industrious habits and understand his business. Apply with references, to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., or at the mill as above.

CLERK WANTED—ONE HAVING SOME knowledge of umbrellas and parasols preferred. Address with name and references, Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.

NO. 127 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-av., opposite Eighth-st. New classes are now forming on Monday and Thursday afternoons; also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Apply on school-days only. N. B.—A Soiree on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.

NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.

VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER,

A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,

No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.

AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway,

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.

POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.

ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS

for the sale of the

"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OHIO INTEREST 1865.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

The interest due January 1. 1865, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at No. 25 William-st., New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, and until the 14th, after which day payment will be made only at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State,
L. R. CRITCHFIELD, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MARIPOSA COMPANY, NO. 34 WALL-ST.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at this office on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, to confer with the Trustees respecting the present condition and wants of this Company.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 86, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.

DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds.

And COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our office on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug 28, 1864.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, will be paid at our office on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

Coupons of Gold Bonds will be paid in gold.

Coupons of Currency Bonds will be paid in currency.

Both subject to Government tax.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SMITH AND PARMELEE GOLD CO., No. 24 Broad-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close on the 6th January, and reopen 10th January.

WM. H. PENDLETON, Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members, and an election for thirty managers, will be held at No. 516 Broadway, in this city, on FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865. The poll will continue open from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE holders of the first Mortgage Bonds of the MARIPOSA COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865, at 11 A. M.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1865, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company, will be paid on presentation, in gold coin, (less 5 per cent. U. S. tax,) at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS, and Richmond and Covington Railroads, close January 1, 1865, will be paid at St. Nicholas Bank on January 3. B. E. SMITH, President.

UNITED STATES COUPONS PURCHASED at the same rate as Gold, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,

NO. 44 PINE ST.,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BUY AND SELL

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

5-20 BONDS,

1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

and dealers in Government Securities,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.

"LITTLE KANAWHA

AND

ELK RIVER

PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.

Office No. 67 Wall-st.

100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE. NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1865. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

Chicago City Municipal Bonds,
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds,
Albany City 6 per cent. Bonds.

DEC. 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, due the 1st of January next, will be paid in coin at our office, less Government tax, No. 36 Wall-st., Dec. 27, 1864. EUGENE KELLY & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 202 11th-st., between Avenues C and D, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 202 11th-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M, to 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.

C. L. BOALT, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after said election.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1865, from the bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, will be paid on and after January 3, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.

J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

HAVE PURCHASED

2,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for $100,000. $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office,

IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY

will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 10th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,

President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston

100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5 .... $500,000

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

SINKING FUND.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—I am prepared to purchase Second Mortgage Bonds of the above Road to the extent of forty-five thousand dollars, ($45,000) amount due 1st of October last under the terms of the mortgage requiring an annual appropriation toward a Sinking Fund for the redemption and security of the Second Mortgage Bonds. I desire proposals for the sale of Second Mortgage Bonds for this Fund, in lots of forty-five Bonds or less, by the 12th of January next. Address, at Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio,

JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Trustee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

Will pay, Jan. 3, 1865, the interest due on the following named securities, viz.:

Indiana State 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. stocks.
Kansas State 7 per cent. Bonds
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Indiana and Illinois Central Railway 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County (Ohio) Bonds.
City of Marietta (Ohio) Bonds.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of January next, at 12 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 4.

WED. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A. of the St Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.

C. BUTLER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine st. Punctual attendance is requested, as buisness of importance will be transacted.

H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS, DUE 1ST of January, 1865, will be paid at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12. 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

SIX PER CENT—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

COR. 3D-AVENUE AND 26TH-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, (free from Government Tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the Third Monday in January, 1865.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,—December 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.

By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive. F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co, No. 48 Wall-st, New-York.

M. K. JESUP & CO., Transfer Agents.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.

By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall-st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent, less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 284 PEARL-ST., MARKET BANK BUILDING. NEW-YORK. Dec. 29, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half ($2½) per share, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th of January.

JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK. Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board,

O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 3. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.

By order of the Board. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 4th prox. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.

Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1864.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION. —TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the Twenty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. per annum on amounts exceeding $500, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th day of January.

The Dividend will be credited under date of January 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before January 2, will draw interest from Jan 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer,

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 3 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK— No. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th of January. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis..........Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,316, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Jan. 7
ETNA	SATURDAY	Jan. 14
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	9	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING as mentioned above.

This Company now own some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit eighteen days.
JENNISON EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 2, and MONDAY, Jan. 30.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Passengers must have passports.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER CORSICA, FOR HAVANA and Nassau, are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
Jan. 4..........NORTH STAR..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on Jan. 14, 1865.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
MORRO CASTLE,
Capt. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. [illegible], North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The new and splendid steamship EAGLE, Lawrence, Master, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 11.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.
The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at Pier [illegible] East River, and will positively sail on T[illegible] Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana. [illegible] receive passengers only. [illegible] D[illegible] AND FOR. For freight [illegible] Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with [illegible] steamship accommodations, apply to [illegible] Pearl-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE. LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 2[illegible]th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—Regular Line.—The steamship MELVILLE will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 6 East River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.
☞ Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9.15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousandth acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and land of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet, thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel eighty-nine three tenths feet thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight one thousandths of an acre.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE the lease and fixtures complete of the brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Jay and Plymouth sts., four blocks above Catharine ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; will be disposed of very reasonable if applied for soon, and possession given on or after the 1st of Jan., 1865.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in commercial and banking business, both in this city and New-Orleans, and who speaks several languages, is desirous of forming a connection with some mercantile or banking house in this city. Address, S. D., Box No. 2,915 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE grocery business, with a capital of $30,000, to take the place of a party retiring. Address Box No. 4,013 New-York Post-office.

CONNECTION WITH THE DRUGGIST or patent medicine business is desired, or would buy out or rent a shop for the same, in approved location. Address B. J. THOMAS, Box No. 1 6 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE.—AN elegant, 7½ octave, rosewood, iron-frame piano, richly carved in the Louis XIVth style, manufactured by Pirsson, as good as new, for half price. Also an excellent 6½ octave piano, of one of the best city makers. Also a good, second-hand, iron-frame piano at very low prices, for sale at J. PIRSSON'S Wareroom, No. 25 Howard-st.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND FULL LOT, No. 10 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Also, a very convenient three-story house and lot, No. 65 East 4th-st.—a bargain; and a nice two-story house, with garden, stable, etc., at Port Chester.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, SEVEN brown-stone houses—three-story, basement and under-cellar, 20x50, lot 100, on 42d-st., near 10th-av., suitable for dwellings or tenements. Price $7,600 each. Well rented. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLACE AT Kingsbridge, Westchester county, five miles from Central Park, 1½ acres, small cottage, outbuildings, &c. Address Box 5,437 Post-Office.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, three-story brick, central, well lighted and suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A whole building on a Broadway corner, near Canal-st., to let or lease. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITHout board; please state terms. Address S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for a gentleman, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Terms $20 per week.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, with one or two bedrooms, to let, with board, in a private family, at No. 251 West 42d st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A FIRM IN the dry-goods jobbing business in this city, will terminate in January. One of the partners desiring to withdraw, the other wishes to meet with an energetic man, experienced in the line of business, with $20,000 capital, to take his place; or failing to get such, the stock, fixtures and lease will be disposed of on satisfactory terms. The location is a first-rate one; rent reasonable; stock about $25,000; sales the present year half a million, for cash and 30 days, and can be increased indefinitely. Address Box No. 5,242 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE UNDERsigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission business, in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, under the name of
MAXWELL & GRAVES,
Office American Exchange Bank Building, No. 85 Cedar-st.
JOHN MAXWELL,
HENRY GRAVES, Jr.,
J. ROGERS MAXWELL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGROVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGROVE,
L. N. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGROVE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864.
DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO certify that the firm of PENDLETON & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
W. H. PENDLETON.
B. ROBINSON, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1864.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST OF SAMUEL W. TRIBET in our firm expires THIS DAY, by limitation.
BLIVEN & MEAD.
DEC. 31, 1864.

PERSONAL.

TO PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—Wanted information of Captain WILLIAM COOK, 9th U. S. C. T., who was taken prisoner the 18th of August last, while with the Army of the James before Richmond, and about a month later was removed from the Libby Prison to Salisbury, N. C., or some other place south of Richmond. Exchanged prisoners or others who can give any information about him, will confer a favor on his friends by communicating with GEO. I. COOK, No. 81 Chambers-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
TO THE
MEMORY OF
JAMES W. WALLACK.

At a meeting of managers of all the theatres and places of amusement in New-York, specially convened at the Everett House on Friday, Dec. 30, it was

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of James W. Wallack, who did more than any one of his time to advance and elevate the drama, and who equally as a gentleman, a manager and an artist, was for so many years the bright particular ornament of our profession, and also as a mark of sincere sympathy and regard for his son, John L. Wallack, the worthy inheritor of his cultivated taste and refined feeling, the managers of all the other theatres in New-York will attend in a body at Wallack's Theatre, on Tuesday evening, Jan 3, being the first appearance of Mr. John L. Wallack in a position in which we feel assured he will preserve the traditional honors that surround his name.
W. STUART, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY.
First time this season, the elegant two-act historical comedy,
THE YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

Count D'Oxenstein, Prime Minister	Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg	Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury, (a young officer)	Mr. Whiting
Officer	Mr. Pope
Christine, the Youthful Queen of Sweden,	Miss Madeline Henriques
Emma D'Oxenstein's niece	Miss Mary Barrett

To conclude with, first night this season, the sterling two-act drama, by Charles Dance,
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Squire Broadlands..........Mr. Mark Smith
with the original song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Horace	Mr. Charles Fisher
George	Mr. Whiting
Sparrow	Mr. Young
Guard	Mr. Pope
Fanny Markham	Miss Ione Burke
Temperance	Mrs. John Sefton
Alice	Miss Green
Sophy	Miss Mary Barrett

MR. LESTER WALLACK
will reappear
ON TUESDAY,
in Sir E. B. Lytton's fine Comedy of
MONEY.

WEDNESDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Due notice will be given of the repetition of HOW SHE LOVES HIM, and ROSEDALE. A new drama is in preparation.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
ITALIAN OPERA BUFFA
WEDNESDAY, Jan 4.
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
(The Elixir of Love.)
Miss Laura Harris, Sig Mongiardini, Ardavini Fellini, Director of the Orchestra..........Sig. Rosa.
Admission $1. Reserved seats at Beer & Schirmer's, No 701 Broadway, 50 cents extra

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth street, from Broadway across Ninth-avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second avenue
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the blocks on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.
Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap-block.
Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.
Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.

[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER.
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
I. G. RUSCAK, No. 421 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW YEAR'S DAY! NEW YEAR'S DAY!!
THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL! GORGEOUS! ASTONISHING!!
WONDERFUL, DELIGHTFUL AND MAGNIFICENT
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS
ever exhibited in this museum on the
ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE PEOPLE
or at any other time.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR,
COMMENCING AT 11 A. M.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,
produced at an expense of
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
THE MOST BRILLIANT COSTUMES,
THE MOST SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ever introduced upon the Museum stage. This most SPLENDID SPECTACLE fails not to
DELIGHT THE MASS OF VISITORS
at each representation

Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,
in full operation.

Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its
SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
1865. HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1865.
ANOTHER COMIC SENSATION.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS'
great triple "hit" as
TOM BROWN, the Clever,
MISS CRINOLINE, a Mantau-Maker,
KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW, a Live Indian.
In the indescribably funny comicality,
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received with roars of merriment by
VAST THRONGS NIGHTLY.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
For 110 nights past the great comic attraction of New-York.
Performance begins with SOLON SHINGLE.
In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

READINGS AND RECITATION—BY MISS SEDGWICK. Lecture-room of the Historical Society, on THURSDAYS of Jan. 5, 12 and 19, at 8 P. M. Admittance 50 cents.

LECTURES.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.
ANNA C. DOUBLEDAY will lecture in behalf of a Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 3, 1865.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Miller & Mathews', No. 757 Broadway, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK"

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7½.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2,
AND EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
FOUR GRAND MATINEES.
MONDAY, (NEW-YEAR'S DAY,) AT 2½.
TUESDAY, BY SPECIAL REQUEST
of numerous families and school principals, whose scholastic duties resume on Wednesday.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AND ADMITTED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC,
of the New and Original Grand Comic
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
the greatest achievement ever known in the Hippodramatic world, with its
GORGEOUS SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS, AND IMMENSE CAST,
embracing the entire strength of the company and the services of
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
A BRILLIANT BLAZE OF BEAUTY
AND GALAXY OF TALENT.
Produced on a scale of
UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR,
with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire
MAMMOTH COMPANY,

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

In addition to the
UNRIVALED PERFORMANCES,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
in which the entire mammoth company of
STAR ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
with the largest and most complete collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
ever brought together, either in Europe or America.
FOUR PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S,
commencing at 11½ A. M., 2½, 4½ and 8½ P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock, introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
which form so attractive a feature of the exhibition.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING SPECIES
are constantly occurring at this institution, which, in the extent, variety and completeness of its collection
INFINITELY SURPASSES
anything of the kind hitherto seen in America.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
NEW-YEAR'S WEEK.
HELLER.
NUMEROUS ADDITIONS, NEW TRICKS, changes and transformations, introduced in the successful and extraordinary Ravel Magic Pantomime, and first appearance in New-York these two years of
LLE. KATE PENNOYER,
MLLE. KATE PENNOYER.
La Premiere Danseuse de l'Amerique,
who will impersonate in the Pantomime the character of
THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH AND BEAUTY,
in a new scene specially devised for her rentree to the New-York stage.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

GUITAR AND SINGING.—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, solo guitarist and tenor, enables his pupils in a few lessons, to accompany songs and play effectively. No. 884½ Broadway, near 19th-st. New song, "Beautiful Lizzie," just out.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A GRADUATE of Williams College, and recently tutor in Greek in that institution, wishes a situation as Principal of an academy or high-school. Satisfactory reference given. Or, he would like to lease, in some desirable location, a good property, suitable for carrying on a private school. Address JAMES F. SPALDING, New-Britain, Conn.

TO TEACHERS—SCHOOL WANTED.—A clergyman, much experienced in teaching, wants a well established boarding-school; would prefer to rent, or would purchase at reasonable prices. Address (full particulars) FISKE, Litchfield, Hillsboro Co., New-Hampshire.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of education and experience in teaching would like a few more pupils. Terms $4 and $5 per week. References given and required. Address Miss M. J. T., No. 151 East 30th-st., New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR DESIRABLE openings in Schools and Seminaries. All letters for teacher or from teachers answered by return mail. Address NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A LADY FROM PARIS, HAVING CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, wishes a few pupils to instruct in the French language, history, literature and elocution; her method is on the most approved Parisian system. Address M. T., No. 90 East 17th-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

DRY GOODS.

710 BROADWAY, 710.
GREAT EMPORIUM
OF
FANCY DRESSES
FOR
BALLS AND PARTIES.
An entirely new stock imported from Paris, of the latest pattern, constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to.
WOLF & PHILIPPE.
No. 710 Broadway, up stairs.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

A LADY'S INDISPENSABLE PREPARATION FOR NEW-YEAR'S CALLS—One of Madame DEMOREST'S useful and convenient Dress Elevators. Do not fail to get one yourself, and persuade your friends to secure one. Price 75 cents and $1. Sold at No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., No. 134 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, and nearly all the trimming stores. Mailed free on receipt of the price.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARD'S, NO. 75 3D AV. near 12th-st., French embroideries to order, Initials for handkerchiefs and table linen, in an elegant style. Braiding and silk embroideries, stamping done perfectly.

WET MUSLINS! WET MUSLINS! ONLY slightly soiled, from 8 to 10 cents a yard below the regular prices. Black alpacas very cheap, at FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

ANYONE HAVING A MODERATE-SIZED pair of good opera-glasses which they wish to dispose of cheaply, may find a purchaser by addressing L. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Arrest at New-Haven of Four Men Supposed to be Connected with the Gang.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Palladium*, of this evening, contains the following:

The following facts, furnished by Capt. JAMES RICE, Provost-Marshal of the Conscript Camp, are very interesting, as they indicate that four of the St Albans raiders have been caught at the camp.

On Friday, the 23d inst., a detachment of recruits arrived from Windsor, Vt., in which were four men, evidently Southerners, and of good appearance.

Two of them soon after their arrival displayed a great deal of St. Albans money, and desired to know if the St. Albans Banks were redeeming their bills, and wanted to exchange them for other money. They showed also bills on Georgia and South Carolina banks, and a quantity of Canadian silver.

They claimed to belong in Canada, and sent away money from the camp under different names from those under which they enlisted.

They also said that they came down from Canada with these same St. Albans raiders who went to Concord and enlisted and were caught; that they came with them to White River Junction, where they parted company, their companions going to Concord to enlist, and they coming on to Windsor for the same purpose.

Provost-Marshal RICE, on these and other suspicious grounds, arrested the men on Thursday, Dec. 29. He then had them photographed and their pictures sent on to Gov. SMITH, of Vermont.

Gov. SMITH telegraphed to Capt. RICE to hold on to the men. Since the arrest of these men the two other Southerners were heard to say that they were present at the trial of the St. Albans raiders, and that they knew all about the case. They also appeared to be flush with Confederate and Canada money, and accordingly Capt. RICE has also had these two placed in confinement.

The first two arrested have appeared extremely anxious to have an interview with some friend whom they supposed to be in this city, and offered fifty dollars to the sergeant of Capt. RICE to help them to obtain such an interview.

The matter is held in abeyance for the present, to await further developments.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Thomas and His Losses—Biographical Sketch of Gen. Thomas—The Union Loss in the Campaign, 6,983—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRING HILL, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

This is really a continuation of my last letter. You will recollect that my last subject was headed "HOOD—HIS LOSSES." The messenger came in time to prevent me from writing about

THOMAS, AND HIS LOSSES.

From the moment the commencement of our "retrograde movement" took place, until a few days before the great battle of Nashville, I wrote you and telegraphed you that the Federal situation was perfectly satisfactory, many times, I believe. I could not say more, as I was requested not to. But I knew the whole programme, and would have staked my existence upon an overwhelming defeat of the enemy. The whole country are now conversant with the history of this last great national achievement.

A year ago, many who read of the *man* who stood the brunt of the fierce onset called "Chickamauga," knew little more about him than the fact that he had been a prominent General in the Southwest. There were others who remembered him as an able Indian fighter. Many years ago, when the Indians in New-Mexico occasioned the Government much trouble, Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS rendered the Government most efficient service in punishing them, and maintaining a degree of order on the border. The late rebel Gen. VAN DORN relieved Gen. THOMAS from the arduous duties incident to an Indian campaign, and this fact formed the groundwork for many scurrilous attacks on the part of the rebel press, upon the "inferior" of VAN DORN, which entirely ceased after the battle of Mill Spring.

Gen. THOMAS received a regular West Point education, and has never been out of the army. Previous to the war, his rank was Major in the regular army, the same as VAN DORN'S. The Government had the benefit of his services from the beginning of the rebellion; but he was brought before the public prominently about five months after the war began, when he was sent to the neighborhood of Somerset, Ky., to take command of the forces there under Gen. SCHOEPF. He was very fortunate in having the command of troops who preferred fighting to eating. I doubt if there is any better fighting material in our combined armies than those regiments who started the ball at Somerset. Even the skeletons of those old regiments are enough to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels to-day. They scarcely seem to have recovered their breath since they received that shocking rap from the hands of three or four regiments of Western men, the force of which fell most severe upon the ladies and gentlemen of Nashville. If the people of the North sometimes forget that blow, those of the South do not; to them it is ever present, for they date their ill luck in the West from the day they lost ZOLLICOFFER and a small army.

Gen. THOMAS commanded a division in the Army of the Ohio, up till its reorganization in the pursuit of BRAGG and SMITH, when he was placed in command of the Fourteenth Corps, the crack body of men of this army, now at Savannah (I hope,) under the distinguished leadership of Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS. The history of the Fourteenth Corps and its able Commander is partly told in the stories of "Stone River" and "Chickamauga." I recollect well the picture of Stone River. That awful Wednesday, when the right was nearly crushed, the Fourteenth Corps came nobly to the rescue. At Chickamauga—well, I won't tamper with the Fourteenth Corps and its commander in this connection.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta, Gen. THOMAS and the Army of the Cumberland took an active part, and, curious to relate, the Fourteenth Corps was first in the fight before Buzzard Roost, and wound up the campaign at Jonesboro.

Look at the glorious career of GEORGE H. THOMAS! He won the first battle in the Southwest, which will ever be remembered as one of the cleanest battles on record. He is the hero of the last battle in the Southwest, which is one of the largest of the war.

From the time he left Columbia until his return, every move he has made has been according to programme, with the battle of Franklin thrown in. In the battle before Nashville, there was not a baulk or a mistake; its conception of plan was only eclipsed by its brilliancy of execution. It was a field-fight, and as such, was the best-fought battle of the war. The victory is the completest of modern times.

In all the battles in which he has been engaged, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS has won the admiration of his country; always successful, always on hand, never excited, and perfectly at home in the thickest of the fight, he sits his steed like a grim old warrior whom neither disaster nor success can move. There can be no doubt of his exposing himself to danger; but he always does it in the strict line of duty.

A battery has to be looked after, or some regiment has misunderstood an important order, and he is excusable in galloping off, with his staff at his heels, to see for himself that the error is corrected. God bless him!—would we had more like him—and if you catch him smiling then, it was only involuntary, and the result of the *thud* of a round shot, perhaps, which scattered his staff and filled their eyes with dirt. Gen. THOMAS is one of the most even-tempered men in the army, without doubt. The officers are proud of him; his men would die for him, do die for him. Everything goes on like clock-work in his corps. No irregularity, no procrastination, but every man is at his post at the proper time. And when he is whipped, (if ever that time should come,) the world may be assured that the result would have been the same, or worse, had any other man or equal number of men, occupied their place.

Gen. THOMAS is perhaps fifty years old, may be a trifle over, may be a trifle under. He is about five feet eleven inches, and weight nearly, if not quite, two hundred pounds—is a fine specimen of the physical man, graceful, easy and deliberate in all his actions, a splendid rider, thoroughly informed, and exceedingly courteous with *all* men, high and low. I have seen very excellent photographs of him. The illustrated newspapers, however, do not do him justice. His head is very well shaped, hair light and sprinkled with gray, gray whiskers and beard, full square face, fine forehead, full blue eyes expressive of kindness and at times twinkling with ill-restrained humor, large well-formed nose, large mouth, indicating benevolence and kindness, rather than resolution, but the last *is his peculiar quality*.

The following is a list of Federal losses during the late campaign. You will recollect that the known rebel loss is 15,500 men, 18 general officers, 51 cannon, 10,000 stands of arms, 30 battle-flags, including the division flags of JOHNSTON, JACKSON, CHALMER, WALTHALL and RUCKER, and over two hundred wagons and ambulances:

Killed at Franklin (official)	400
Wounded at Franklin (official)	1,800
Killed and wounded at Murfreesboro (official)	183
Killed and wounded on the 15th in front of Nashville	1,100
Killed and wounded on the 16th in front of Nashville	3,000
Killed and wounded subsequently, about	500
Total	6,983

We lost no prisoners, no cannon, no wagons, no battle-flags, and but two generals wounded—STANLEY and BRADLEY slightly.

I certainly believe that, before the rebel army reaches a place of safety, even if that should be their lot, without any exaggeration, HOOD'S loss will reach 20,000 men—just half of his army. He has already lost more than half of his general officers and three-fourths of his artillery.

Will JEFF. DAVIS urge an army again into Tennessee or Kentucky? I think not.

THE SITUATION.

Gen. THOMAS' headquarters will be removed to Columbia to-morrow. A portion of HOOD'S artillery equipage has been captured, and our cavalry harrass his left flank. Stragglers, prisoners and deserters, in squads, are coming in.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

HOOD'S ARMY.

The Rebel Forces Thought to be North of the Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Columbia, Tenn., which says:

"It is thought that the bulk of HOOD'S army is still north of the Tennessee River.

HOOD first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, but Gen. GRANGER occupied the place in advance, and headed him off.

At the same time, the gunboats came up the river, and compelled him to abandon the point near Florence, where he had pontoons.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the developments will not be rapid.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 30.

On Saturday last, Capt. SAMUEL TABOR, of the Home Guard of Harding County, and his nephew, fifteen years old, were surrounded at their residence by seven of Capt. PRATT'S rebel gang. Capt. TABOR and his nephew fired from the house, killing PRATT and three of his camrades. The remainder escaped with the loss of their horses and guns.

Acting-Major JOHN L. SHIRK, and Capt. R. M. NEWBERWICK, Acting Brigade Instructor of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, were murdered in the parlor of Mr. GRIGSBY'S house, near Bardstown, Ky., to-day, by sixteen of MAGRUDER'S guerrillas.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New Rebel Batteries—Deserters—Capture of a Rebel Spy.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, 29th inst., says:

"Several shells were thrown by the enemy and some from batteries in entirely new positions. No damage resulted to our troops.

Picket firing is still maintained at intervals at several localities along the front, but it is not so general as a few days ago.

Desertions from the rebel army continue in about the same proportion as for some ten days past. Twelve deserters were reported at headquarters on the 27th.

A rebel spy was recently captured near City Point upon whose person elaborate drawings and descriptive sketches of our defences in this locality were found. It is stated that when taken, he was on his way to City Point to complete his mission by examining the inner line of works at that place.

From Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Alpha*, from St. Thomas 22d, via Bermuda 27th inst., has arrived here.

Arrived at Bermuda, Dec. 18, brigs *Henrietta*, HODGSON, from New-York; 20th, *Chesapeake*, WHITE, from Baltimore for Demerara; 23d, steamers *Charlotte*, from Wilmington, with 1,024 bales of cotton; *Owl*, from Wilmington, with 700 bales of cotton; *Col. Lamb*, from Wilmington, with 1,800 bales of cotton.

Sailed, Dec. 13, steamers *Acadia*, for Nassau; Dec 15, *Ruby*, for Nassau; brig *Devonshire*, for New-York.

At Bermuda, Dec. 21, brigs *T. H. A. Foot* and *Pendleton*, for New-York first fair wind; *Henrietta*, HODGSON, for New-York.

The British bark *Nieman*, from Hong Kong for New-York, put into Bermuda, Dec. 7, in distress, with loss of spars, &c., and remained on Dec. 27.

From Cincinnati.

THE MURDER OF THE ROOSA FAMILY—TEN NEW REGIMENTS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Columbus, which says that a deserter named CHARLES KEVER has been arrested there as the supposed murderer of the ROOSA family.

The ten new regiments authorized by the War Department will be organized and ready for the field in six weeks.

Weather.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31—12:30 P. M.

Wind northwest. Thermometer 33°. Snowing.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31—8 A. M.

Weather cloudy, threatening snow. Thermometer 10° below zero.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94; Reading Railroad, 57¾; Morris Canal, 94⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 64¾. Gold, 224¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.

Hon. GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, Ex-Vice-President of the United States, died suddenly yesterday morning in Philadelphia. Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792, and was, therefore, in his 74th year at the time of his death. In 1810, he graduated at Princeton College; studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In that year he accompanied Mr. GALLATIN as his private secretary when that gentleman was sent as Minister to negotiate a peace under the mediation of ALEXANDER. In 1814 he returned home, and commenced the practice of law in Philadelphia. In 1817 he was appointed Deputy-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and, resigning, was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1829 he was appointed United States District-Attorney, which post he held until 1831. In 1837 he was appointed, by President VAN BUREN, Minister to Russia, and on his return home, in 1844, was elected Vice-President of the United States—Mr. POLK being elected President. At the expiration of his term of office in March, 1849, he returned to Philadelphia. In 1856, he was appointed by President PIERCE to succeed Mr. BUCHANAN as Minister to England. He was succeeded by Mr. ADAMS, the present Minister, and returned to Philadelphia, where he retired to private life.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Weather—Christmas—The Late Victory at Savannah—Return of Captured Officers—Personal Matters—A Timely Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Dec. 26, 1864.

The crisp, sharp weather of the last two weeks, which nearly rendered all military movements impracticable, has been moderating since the commencement of the holidays, until rain commenced falling twenty-four hours ago, and to-day the snow has almost entirely disappeared. While in civil life the old as well as the young generally celebrate this season of the year, the soldier in this valley has but little to enjoy save the remembrance of other times. A few have been cheered by favors from the dear ones at home, and the occasion is seized upon by some to present swords, horses, accoutrements, and other tokens of good will, but the large majority see no difference in Christmas than any other week. Christmas evening was only remarkable for the small quantity of stimulants consumed, and ere "taps" had been sounded the camps were as quiet as on days not particularly designated as holidays. And yet the whole army is to-day rejoicing over the success at Savannah. The result of the assault there was announced officially in the different camps yesterday morning, and caused, as well may be supposed, general good feeling to prevail. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the event. Gen. SHERIDAN, very considerately, has a bulletin-board at his headquarters, upon which is published all official statements of all important news received from the armies of the Union elsewhere, and the same information is also transmitted to the headquarters of the different commands, so that all receive not only early but reliable information as to what is going on throughout the whole field of operations.

A large number of officers captured during the Summer and Fall campaigns have recently rejoined their commands in this military division. Among the number is Lieut. CATON, (since his return promoted to a Captaincy in the Sixth New-York Cavalry,) Aid on Gen. DEVINS' staff, who was captured on the 28th September last near Port Republic, while carrying a dispatch. Capt. CATON, though fighting against odds, refused to surrender until he was wounded in the leg, another ball knocked off one spur, and the horse he rode was shot under him. He was severely injured by the horse falling upon him, and is now suffering from that injury as well as an unhealed wound. The dispatch did not fall into the hands of the enemy, as Capt. CATON had the presence of mind to destroy it.

Capt. GOLER and Lieut. BELL, (to-day promoted to a Captaincy,) of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, have also returned to duty, having been captured in a fight near Berryville, Sept. 4, last. Capt. HARRISON WHITE, of the same regiment, and Aid on Gen. DEVINS' staff, has just been promoted to a Majority for gallant conduct. Maj. WHITE'S friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he formerly resided, have presented him with a splendidly-mounted dress sword, silver scabbard, solid silver handle and heavy gilt trimmings; the recipient has richly earned this mark of respect by close attention to duty and gallant conduct in the field.

Capt. RUTHERFORD, Ninth New-York Cavalry, whose term of service expired in October last, at which time he was mustered out with his company, is again in the field, having again been commissioned by the Governor of the State of New-York to command another company in the same regiment. This case is one particularly worthy of emulation, as showing disinterested devotion to the country and the national cause. Capt RUTHERFORD is a lawyer by profession and in comfortable circumstances. At the breaking out of the rebellion his patriotic zeal caused him to take an active part in inducing men to enlist, and when the day arrived for the departure of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, he decided to go along with it as a private soldier. He was at an early day appointed a sergeant, and has gradually moved up through the various grades to his present position—each promotion having been made for meritorious conduct in presence of the enemy. In the cavalry fight at Berryville in 1862, under Gen. STAHL, he was severely wounded through the right shoulder, and to this day has only partial use of the right arm. Foremost in the fight near Winchester on the 19th of September last, he was shot through the neck—the ball entering under the jugular vein and passing out near the vertebræ—and was left upon the field for dead. He was aroused to consciousness when the Johnnys were rifling his pockets, carried to Winchester, and while yet disabled from wounds received in the service of his country was mustered out—the time of his company having expired. It is such men as these for the most part the nation's enemies will have to meet in the future—men prompted to expose themselves by the loftiest patriotism, and not for sordid gain.

Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, stationed at Harper's Ferry, and commanding Camp Hill, after fifteen months' continuous service, has received leave of absence for twenty days, during which time he will visit his home in Brooklyn, New-York. For several weeks past Col. GRAHAM has been acting as President of a General Court-Martial, of which Capt. EMMONS, same regiment, is Judge Advocate, and a large amount of business has been disposed of. Col. GRAHAM will be warmly welcomed by his old friends in Brooklyn.

No recent order from the War Department has given such general satisfaction as that which requires all of the "dead beat" officers to return to their posts in the field forthwith. Some of these gentlemen, though holding commissions for years, have never heard the whiz of an enemy's ball, and know comparatively nothing of hard tack, or that other dish, which shall be nameless, made out of the same material. It is high time that these gentlemen should be made to assume the responsibilities of the positions they have so long disgraced. Of course, the order referred to covers many—and perhaps a majority—of meritorious officers. But the one class is never mistaken for the other, particularly among those whose good opinions are worth having.

E. A. PAUL.

A Reconnoissance by the Cavalry to Gordonsville—Two Guns Captured—The Rumored Death of Mosby.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1864.

The Second Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. POWELL, after a nine days' tramp, during the most inclement weather of the season, returned to camp yesterday evening. No one can imagine the hardships and privations of a cavalry campaign at this season of the year, especially in such weather as we have had in this latitude during the present month, without a little experience. It is bad enough in the best of weather to travel without a commissary train and only such rations as each man carries tied to his saddle, but when this occurs in alternate cold and wet weather, every man sleeping upon the cold ground when opportunity occurs to sleep at all, without tent or any other covering save a blanket, the suffering of the men is sometimes next to intolerable; indeed, men not unfrequently sink under the hardships they endure under such circumstances. The poor dumb brutes of horses suffer equally as bad as their riders. The First Division, Gen. DEVIN commanding, which left at the same time as the Second Division, it is expected will return to-day. The whole command under Gen. TORBERT left on Monday, 19th, and, passing through Chester Gap, moved upon Gordonsville. At the Rapidan River, LOMAX'S cavalry was encountered, but they were forced to retire, leaving two guns behind. In the gap between that point and Gordonsville, KERSHAW'S division of infantry was met. A sufficient demonstration was made to compel the enemy to expose his whole force, when our cavalry, in obedience to instructions, retired, not having artillery to contend with such a force, even if it had been within the scope of instructions received.

The recent reconnoissances by the cavalry have developed the fact that the main force under the command of EARLY is still held within striking distance of this valley.

RUMORED DEATH OF MOSBY.

Several of MOSBY'S men captured on this expedition, assert that MOSBY was shot and mortally wounded a few days ago, at Rector's Cross-roads, by a trooper from the Department of Washington. He was eating dinner at the time the shot was fired, the ball passing through his heart. Running into the yard he was shot again through the bowels; and the man who fired this shot pulled off MOSBY'S boots—he wore a very nice pair—but the man did not know who he was at the time. This report is confirmed by citizens and negroes, so the officers say, in the vicinity of where the transaction occurred, and simultaneously comes a published report from Washington, that the notorious guerrilla chief has at last met the fate he so richly deserved. I state the facts and circumstances as reported to me, without giving any opinion in relation to the matter, only that the officers of the different brigades make the same reports, and they believe that MOSBY is really dead.

A SHORT CAREER.

A man named GEARY, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, who, for some time has acted as assistant mail carrier for the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, was recently, through the agency of Capt. BREWSTER, C. S., discovered robbing money letters. He confessed his guilt and was put into the guard-house; during the last week, however, he succeeded in making his escape, and yesterday a letter was received from a person residing in Loudon Valley, who states that GEARY came to his house and pretended to have been sent there as a safety guard, and that soon after several of MOSBY'S men came in and killed him for refusing to tell where SHERIDAN'S cavalry had gone. Annexed is an exact copy of the letter received:

LOUDEN VALLEY, Va., decemfer. 181865

MR. DEGRAF Sir I now sit down to let you now that your friend Garry come here to my house yesterd morning and said that he came here for a safety guard for me. I told him I was glad that he came and wee sat down and aight breakfast and while wee was aighting breakfast who should I see cuming but five rebs I told him he had beter hide he did sow but they found him and they asked him ife he new whar genr Sheridans command had gone to he said he didnt they told him that he lyed and then they holled up their guns and shot him down and then went off but they dident kil him he lived three hours and then died and the last words he said to me was to tell peter to rite to my dear parents and tel them that I am goin to leav this world forever and am goin to meet them in heven I and mother and my little brother 11 years old Barid him under a aple tree per fe low I felt Bad for him. Yours, respectfuly,

LISA. I. McCUMBER

he gave me the directions to rite to you I will send them to you in this letter

E. A. PAUL.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

Correspondence Between Mr. Seward and the Brazilian Authorities.

It appears from official correspondence that on the 11th of November, Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister WEBB that this Government had just heard of the capture of the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port, and that in this stage of the matter, the President thought it proper that Mr. WEBB should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that "we are not indisposed to examine the subject up to its merits carefully, and to consider whatever questions may arise out of it in a friendly and becoming spirit, if that spirit should be adopted by His Imperial Majesty's Government. On the 17th of December, Mr. BARBOSA, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, addressed Secretary SEWARD a letter in reference to the seizure of the *Florida*, calling it an act of the most transcendent gravity, which involved a manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the Empire, and an offence to its honor and sovereignty. He enters into the particulars of the seizure. He concludes by saying:

"On this occasion, remembering the United States, whose antecedents are well known and noted in history by the energetic defence of and respect for neutral rights, the undersigned cannot consider the event which occurred at Bahia otherwise than as the individual act of the Commander of the *Wachusett*, not authorized or approved by his Government, and that it will consequently give to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, the explanation and reparation which, in conformity with international law are due to a power which maintains friendly and pacific relations with the United States. The just reclamation of the Imperial Government being thus presented, the undersigned awaits the reply of the Hon. Mr. SEWARD, and fully confiding in his exalted wisdom, and in the justice of the Government of the United States, he has not, even for a moment, doubted but that it will be as satisfactory as the incontestable right which aids the Empire, and the vast gravity of the offence which was done to it may require."

Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, says: "Jealousy of foreign intervention, in any form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have, therefore, justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Capt. COLLINS, and direct him to appear before a court-martial." The Consul at Bahia admits that he advised and incited the Captain, and was active in the proceedings. He will, therefore, be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will receive from the United States navy the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime powers. The Secretary says it is not to be understood, however, that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception brought against the Captain and Consul. These charges are denied on the authority of the officers accused. And the Secretary also takes occasion to say that this Government disallows the assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval belligerent; and on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to the insurgent citizens of the United States, who have hitherto been, and who still are, destitute of naval forces, ports and courts, is an act of intervention, in derogation of the law of nations; and unfriendly and wrong, as it is manifestly injurious to the United States. And after further remarks, he says: It does not, however, belong to the Captains of ships of war of the United States or to the Commanders of their armies, or to their Consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without the authority of Congress and without even Executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner and occasion to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States. Although the crew are enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, the offenders were nevertheless unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and therefore they could not lawfully be subjected here to the punishment which they have deserved. Nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will, therefore, be set at liberty to seek a refuge wherever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

The entire correspondence will soon be officially promulgated.

Record of Crime for 1864.

GEORGE H. MACKAY, Esq., of the Coroners' office, sends us the following statement, showing that (including the three children of Mrs. DUSENBURY) there were precisely one hundred homicides in this city last year:

Name of Prisoner.	Name of Victim.	Coroner.
George Herod	Charles Murray	Wildey.
Unknown	Patrick Brady	Ranney.
— Costello	Jose de Souge	Naumann.
Sarah Dillon	Marg. Roundtree	Ranney.
Bridget Henry	Catharine Henry	Collin.
James Harney	Patrick O'Brien	Ranney.
Unknown	Peter Myers	Ranney.
Unknown	John Breen	Wildey.
Robert C. Haines	Wm. H. Williams	Wildey.
Seneca Weeks	John Putnam	Wildey.
George Gassick	Dennis Lyons	Wildey.
John McClosky, Chas Myers and others	Albert Hull	Naumann.
Richd. J. Fairbanks	Michael Fitzpatrick	Collin.
Daniel Brooks	William Smith	Naumann.
Edward Hunter	Elizabeth Hunter	Ranney.
John B. Dennis	Anna Killean	Ranney.
Thomas McKeul	Mary Ann James	Wildey.
John A. Beckett	Richard Johnson	Naumann.
Unknown	Joseph Bradley	Ranney.
John B. Dennis	Charlotte Smith	Ranney.
Cath'e McCarty	Wm. McCarty	Naumann.
Robert J. Gilbert	Patrick Kinsley	Wildey.
Dennis Kiley	Lizzy Moore	Ranney.
Unknown	Michael Gilfeather	Ranney.
George Evans	John Bell	Naumann.
Michael Barry	Bridget Barry	Naumann.
Thomas Doran	Michael Muller	Ranney.
Patrick Brennan	Thomas McGowan	Naumann.
Mary Bowman	John Bowman	Ranney.
James Foley	Geo. W. Albro	Naumann.
Patrick Clarke	Wm. Henderson	Collin.
Thos. Geoghagan	Edward Martin	Ranney.
Jas. Formley	James Dailey	Ranney.
Unknown	Edward Tuky	Ranney.
George Ridey	John C. Smith	Ranney.
Dr. Woodward	Hannah Flannigan	Collin.
Henry Gibson	Peter McAdee	Wildey.
Francis McMoray	Mary McMoray	Ranney.
Martin McDevitt John Sullivan	Patrick Ganley	Wildey.
Pat. McDermott Hugh Riley Thos. M. Andrew	Walter D Bell	Wildey.
Timothy O'Brien	Michael Gould	Ranney.
Unknown	Geo. W. Duryea	Naumann.
Unknown 2	Mary Welsh	Wildey.
Horace C. Rugg	Patrick McGee	Wildey.
John Zeiter	Fredr'k Borchard	Wildey.
Wm. Thompson	Michael Murray	Naumann.
Owen Lynch	Eliza Dubees	Ranney.
Henry Hawker	John Brennan	Wildey.
Patrick Hinch	Emma Borgmann	Ranney.
Unknown	John Muldoon	Naumann.
Unknown	Patrick Kennedy	Ranney.
John Harmon	James Harmon	Ranney.
George Stebler	Rosan. McCawley	Ranney.
Dora Clinton	Mary Gerrity	Wildey.
Watson and Myers	William Butler	Naumann.
Henry and Barbara Getter	Louisa Wagner	Naumann.
Abel T. Hunt	John Fischer	Naumann.
Joseph Johnson	Elizabeth Johnson	Wildey.
—— Manning	Jane Manning	Ranney.
Unknown	Michael Crane	Ranney.
Henry Leighton	Richard Tuober	Ranney.
Unknown	James Clary	Ranney.
James Brannigan	Henry Meiley	Ranney.
Timothy Daily	Michael Lyons	Naumann.
John McGrath	John Collins	Ranney.
Cath. McCarthy	Male child	Naumann.
Peter Adenbach	John Peterson	Ranney.
Wm. Jenkins	Ernest Bewer	Ranney.
Unknown	Emma Russell	Collin.
Patrick Collins	Ellen Phalon	Naumann.
John Kennedy	Timothy Sheay	Ranney.
Mary Duffy	Male child	Wilday.
Thomas Kehill	George Gardner	Wilday.
Frank Ferris	Mary Ferris	Naumann.
Anne Kelly	Margaret Collins	Ranney.
Philip Devereaux	Thomas Connelly	Collin.
Michael Buckley	Daniel Smith	Ranney.
John Kerlies	John O'Brien	Naumann.
Clinton Heasing	Benj. H. Cogein	Ranney.
Mary Hammond	Sarah Bennett	Wilday.
Matthew T. Hall	Michael McGuire	Ranney.
Chris. P. Skelton	Ellen Hanley	Ranney.
—— Nolan	Bridget Nolan	Ranney.
Thomas Cliffin	John Gibson	Naumann.
Elizabeth Flood	Male Child	Collin.
Unknown	Bernard Boylan	Naumann.
O. P. Engstrom	George Nickel	Naumann.
Ferdinand Roll	John Ahern	Naumann.
Unknown	Charles Dalton	Collin.
Peter Landich	Morris Lyons	Wildey.
John Donovan	William Kennedy. James McDonald William George	Naumann.
Elizabeth Snowseal	Mary Bean	Naumann.
Peter McDonald	Edward Watson	Ranney.
Adam Potts	Thomas Scanlon	Collin.
Dennis Keating	Patrick Keating	Wildey.
Mrs. Dusenbury	Three children	Wildey.

It may be observed that in the foregoing ghastly mortuary record are included only the names of persons who are known to have died from unnatural causes. Two hundred and thirty-seven unknown persons were found dead.

Robberies, Burglaries, and Pocket-picking.

Late on Friday night Mr. AUGUST BECKMAN, of No. 178 Division-street, was knocked to the pavement in Roosevelt-street, and robbed by HENRY SCOTT, an English sailor, who personated an officer. SCOTT was arrested by Officer TOWNS, and committed by Justice HOGAN....Detective SLOWEY arrested ELLEN KAVANAGH for stealing from her employer, Mr JULIUS MENDELSOHN, of No. 186 East Broadway, Treasury Notes, jewely, furs, &c., valued at $300. Committed by Justice SHANDLEY....Mr. JOHN C. CRYER, of Morrisania, entered a Third-avenue car at Twenty-sixth-street, and before he had taken a seat, two thieves snatched his watch and chain, and sprang from the car. They were pursued by Mr. CRYER. Officer WILSON arrested WILLIAM JOHNSON and GEORGE E. JONES, and they were committed by Justice DODGE. Mr. CRYER'S watch and chain were restored to him, having been found in a gutter in Lexington-avenue, whither they had been thrown by the fugitives as they fled....JOHN BURKE was arrested by Officer PEARSALL, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, on complaint of REBECCA MORRIS, of New-Rochelle, alleging that he had picked her pocket. Justice DODGE committed the accused in default of $1,500....JAMES CUDDELL, a cripple, whose limbs are paralyzed below the thighs, and who uses a small wagon as a means of locomotion, was committed by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for burglary. Some time ago CUDDELL was taken into custody for throwing bricks at Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, of No. 146 Liberty-street; he then threatened O'CONNELL, and, in pursuance of his threat, he sought to induce a youth named JOHN MOORE to join him in committing a burglary at O'CONNELL'S house, but young MOORE declined to become his partner in this crime, and thereupon CUDDELL resolved that he would make the attempt unaided; and on Friday night he appeared with a ladder, raised it, entered a second-story window, and was about to consummate his theft, when Officer McDERMOTT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, having been informed by young MOORE of CUDDELL'S intention, reached the spot and made the arrest. Justice HOGAN declined to accept bail for the prisoner.

Anniversary of Grammar School No. 19.

On Thursday evening last, the fifth anniversary of the opening of this school was celebrated at Cooper Institute. Commissioner JAMES L. MILLER, presided. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, with the parents and friends of the scholars. The exercises were all well conducted and executed, and the exhibition proved an entire success. The tableaux were particularly beautiful. Miss Elliott represented "Hebe," Miss Alice Miller, "Margaretta," and the admirable manner in which she rendered the character, commanded great applause. Miss Jennie Birmbann, as the "Peasant Girl," and Miss Tillie Rullman as the "Goddess of Liberty," performed their parts in the tableaux in a very creditable manner. In the drama of "The Illustrious Stranger," Miss Brinkerhoof, and Masters Straus, Bernstan, Stein, Aims, Rodes and Powers did themselves credit. In the farce of "A Slight Mistake," Miss Josie Byrdsall, Kate Hill, Kate Tobin, Jennie Dugan and Mary Price received much applause. In the Priestess of Nature, Misses Tobin, McDowett, Dugan, Price, Hill, Coryell, Cogan, Hahn, Byrdsall and Broderick acquitted themselves in a manner truly creditable. Miss ELLIOT sang a cavatina, "Salut a la France," in a delightful manner. The tableau, representing views from the war, was excellent. Master PHILLIP STRAUS was much applauded in his declamation of "Von Britz on the War." The drill class went through the evolutions very creditably. They have lately changed their name from that of the Seventeenth Ward Cadets, to that of the "Miller Cadets of the Seventeenth Ward." During the evening a beautiful gold medal was presented by Commissioner MILLER to the select class of the female department of No. 19, and Miss JOSIE BYRDSALL was selected by a vote of her class to wear it for the first month, she having excelled in her studies for the past two months. Mr. JAMES E. MORRISON, who has recently been appointed to the position of tutor in the Free Academy, having been a graduate from No. 19, and a teacher for the past two years, was also the recipient of a beautiful Bible, presented to him by the Miller Cadets, through Commissioner MILLER, who alluded to Mr. MORRISON'S connection with the school in his usual earnest happy manner. Mr. MORRISON responded in a neat speech, in which he took occasion to highly compliment Commissioner MILLER for the interest he had taken in the schools of the Nineteenth Ward. He stated that he had been delegated by the Alumni of Grammar School, No. 19, to tender to Commissioner MILLER a vote of thanks for his labors since he had been a commissioner, and also, that he had been delegated by the Drill Class to tender him their thanks for the beautiful set of colors he had presented to them. Among the gentlemen present were Provost-Marshal-Gen. HAYS, Inspectors James W. Gerard, Andrew Mills, Wm. Hubbard, School Trustees Slote, Courtney, Stutzman, Wagner McGrane, Seger, and many other well-known citizens.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHERIFFALTY APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff elect, has made the following appointments: Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, Counsel to the Sheriff; John J. V. Westervelt, Under Sheriff; Joel O. Stevens, Assistant Under Sheriff; Thomas H. Ferris, Deputy Sheriff; Bernard Reilly, Deputy Sheriff; William Dunham, Deputy Sheriff; Thomas Dunlap, Deputy Sheriff; Hugh Kelly, Deputy Sheriff; Joseph Cornell, Deputy Sheriff; Daniel Gillespie, Deputy Sheriff; Thomas S. Murphy, Deputy Sheriff; John Lynch, Deputy Sheriff; Andrew L. Byrne, Deputy Sheriff; John McKeon, Deputy Sheriff; John Caffray, Deputy Sheriff; William Moore, keeper of County Jail; Isaiah Rynders, Deputy to convey prisoners to State Prisons; Benjamin Sparks, Deputy to convey prisoners to Blackwell's Island; George Coffin and William Stevenson, Deputies for serving Jurors' Summons; John Lyst, Deputy to attend Marine Court; Jeremiah Duane, Deputy for returning records of Convictions; William Kenally, Auctioneer for sale of Real Estate; James B. Price, Clerk; John P. Cuming, Clerk; Michael Smith, Jr., Clerk; Michael J. Cody, Collector; Alexander McIghargy, Janitor.

INGENIOUS BUT NOT NEW FRAUD REVEALED.—CHARLES A. SCOTT, who is otherwise known as GEORGE W. SMITH, was arrested yesterday by Capt. THORNE'S men, and held for defrauding steamboat and barge companies whose offices are on the North and East river piers. It is alleged that the accused has for months past made a business of going to the piers, and there finding freight that had apparently just arrived, taking note of the address. Immediately calling upon the clerk in charge, and inquiring for merchandise consigned to the address which he had noted, always paid the freight, receipted for the consignment, employed a carman, and without delay went to Brooklyn. There SCOTT'S ill-gotten goods were landed on a sidewalk, and there suffered to remain an hour or more, when he employed another carman to take them thence to a remote quarter of the city, where he sold them at considerable discount. Dry-goods, groceries, provisions, &c., are among the articles which this enterprising merchant is alleged to have thus frudulently obtained and sold, to the value, as nearly as the police can estimate, of more than $1,600. The prisoner was committed yesterday, by Justice HOGAN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ACCOUNT OF MONIES EXPENDED FOR WAR PURPOSES IN KINGS COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Friday evening, the following statement was presented of the amount of money raised by taxes, loans and otherwise, in the county of Kings (exclusive of the sums appropriated by the city of Brooklyn,) for promoting enlistments, payment of bounties, support of the families of volunteers, and for other purposes connected with the war, from the first of April, 1861, to December 30, 1864:

Amount borrowed in advance of specific authority by the Legislature and included in the County tax of 1861	$85,000 00
Amount raised by County tax in 1862	160,833 30
Amount raised by County tax in 1863	66,750 00
Amount raised by County tax in 1864	603,660 00
Amount raised by loaning the credit of the county in 1862	740,000 00
Amount raised by loaning the credit of the county in 1863	500,000 00
Amount raised by loaning the credit of the county in 1864	2,256,020 00
Total amount raised for war purposes	$4,412,263 30

Of the above total, the following amounts have been actually expended up to date: Bounties to soldiers, recruiting fees, and current expenses of committee having charge of the disbursement of the same, $3,103,541 09. For support of families of soldiers, and current expenses of Commissioners, bill not footed up. For interest on certificates of indebtedness, $108,271 05. The statement above given was made by the Supervisors, at the request of the State Board of Military Statistics.

FUNDS FOR RECRUITING PURPOSES.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at a meeting Friday evening, resolved to pay bounties to recruits for the army and navy as soon as bonds recently authorized for the purpose had been disposed of to the amount of $100,000. The sum thus far raised does not exceed $30,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at a meeting on Friday night, reconsidered former action in fixing the number of Commissioners of Deeds at 400, and amended that the number be fixed at 425. This admitted of some 30 additional appointments, which were made before adjournment.

Evening Exchange.

$105,000	Amer. Gold	227¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	40
15,000	do	227⅞	600	do	39½
30,000	do	227⅞	200	do....s30	40
1000	Erie R.	86⅛	200	do....b30	40⅝
200	do....s4	86⅛	100	do....s7	40⅝
200	do....s5	86⅛	200	do	40⅜
100	do	86⅜	500	C. & N. W. Pr..b5	70⅝
700	do....s5	86⅜	100	do....s7	70⅜
200	do	86⅜	100	do....b10	70⅜
100	Reading R.	117¼	300	do	70⅜
400	do....s10	117	500	do....s30	70⅜
200	Mich. C. R.	116¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	104⅛
50	do	116½	100	do	104⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	71⅛	100	do....s3	104⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R....s10	126⅜	300	Quick. M. Co.	100¼
700	Pitts.Ft.W.& C.s10	97⅛	300	do	100
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co..b3	19⅜
100	do	105⅛	600	do	19⅜
100	do....b3	105⅜	100	do	19⅜
300	do	105⅜	100	do....s3	19⅜
100	do	105⅜	300	do	19⅜
500	do....s5	105⅜			

Stocks firm. Gold selling at 227¾ after call. No board on Monday night.

[Advertisement.]

MARVIN'S SAFES.—

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

Messrs. Marvin & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Our store, with our entire stock of goods, was wholly destroyed in the fire of Friday night last; and all we saved was our books and papers in one of your safes, which you may be sure is especially gratifying to us. Even the loose bank-bills and papers were all of them well preserved.

Our safe was in the third story, and fell to the sub-cellar; and to be candid with you we had some fears of the result, but they proved entirely groundless. We shall want another as soon as we have a place to put it.

Yours truly, SAM'L GLENN & BRO.,
Late of No. 55 Beekman-st.

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES are warranted never to mold their contents or corrode the iron.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. G. A. Harmount, S. L. Ridell, A. J. Curtis and wife, Miss A. E. Campbell, Mrs. Major Mudgett, F. Govehier, H. R. Southwick, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. M. Blair, Lieut. Carzanyous, F. Lear, Mrs. Kidmurnegge and 2 children, Robert Pepper, S. Howell, O. B. Grant and friend, H. S. Lowell, J. D. Cutler, E. Durand, W. P. Millard, J. D. Blakely, C. Bres, Smitz Coade, Mrs. R. Snodgrass, Miss F. Snodgrass, L. F. Potter, Dr. B. F. Wright and child, David Rogers, D. F. Nash, Frank Dunphe, Mary Washington, Kate Watkins, Jos. Elbertson, L. Chapman, Mrs. Tumblety, Mr. Beneman, Chas. A. Beach, wife and 2 children, Lieut. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. L., Mrs. Lizzie Schropp and child, L. Bress, C. Pasogy, Wm. Wiltzberger, P. Prummer, E. Cleave, Miss Abide Rogers, W. F. White, Mrs. J. M. Adams, Jno. Corey, Miss Curtis, H. W. Bramhall, Robert Marshall and wife.

DEC. 31—*In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool*—Mrs. A. J. Roberts, H. Murat and wife, Thomas Wylde and wife, J. Locke, H. Helfrecht, P. F. Peterson, Fredk. Fere, Mr. Russell and son, Mr. Brett, Mr. Bayer, J. M. Walton, Wm. J. Smyth, H. J. Bullen, Thos. Marr, M. Schoenfeld, Capt. Kohlmann, Hugh M. Yeilding, W. H. Coles, New-York; Wm. J. Bridgham, Albert M. Knight, James Emerson, London; H. H. Eden, Mr. Kamack, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—Thos. T. Read and servant, Hon. W. L. Farnsworth, S. A., and servant, Don Jose W. Pitcher, BK TH., with dispatches; C. A. Hartwell, Geo. A. Brown, Rowland F. Hill, Edward D. Hill, Dr. C. Sabourin, daughter and sons, C. M. Shone, E. S. Tyler, Albert Spegus, James Spegus, C. W. Boyce, M. Hyman and wife, Miss A. Bower, J. W. Allison, J. H. Wood, Miss R. Torry, A. J. Gomila and wife, Miss Sherwood, Mrs. M. J. Gomila and 2 sons, Mrs. Deseamers, Mrs. M. Duncan, F. A. Anderson, L. F. Buge, M. Willgenstein, E. Plonsky, V. P. Laudry, Mrs. Murrow and daughter, Mrs. Jenkins and daughter, J. Posnewisky, P. Levyson, Jos. L. Levy, M. Morrison, H. W. Cawing and wife, L. Phillippe, wife and child, Miss C. Orange, and 16 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.. 9 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 36 | Gov. Island 11 25 | Hell Gate..12 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Corsica, Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamer John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, M. J. Taylor & Co.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Leech, Marseilles, F. C. Schmidt.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Curtis, Port-au-Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig T. A. Darrell, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Lucy Ann, Flanders, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Supero, (Br.,) ——, Tampico, B. F. Small & Co.; Ella Cannon, Barrett, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Dec. 24, and Havana 27th, with mdse., mails and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge.

Brig George Burnham, (of Portland,) Mullin, (late Thornton, deceased,) Baltimore 10 ds., with coal, bound to Portland. Dec. 26, off the western edge of George's Shoal, in a heavy blow from N. W., the Captain, Thornton, fell overboard, while heaving the lead, and was lost. Dec. 27, 30 miles S. E. from Block Island, spoke brig Timothy Field, from Philadelphia for Newburyport, and obtained from her Capt. Mullin, the first officer of that vessel, as navigator.

Brig J. S. Elliott, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Murphy, Matamoras 36 ds., with cotton to D. R. DeWolf. Sld. in co. with brig Linwood, for Liverpool.

Brig Hattie S. Bishop, (of Harpswell,) Bartlett, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Fruiter, (of Nassau,) Bush, Eleuthera 10 ds., with oranges, bound to Boston.

Schr. White Cloud, Abbott, Mapes' Hole, Md., with oysters.

Schr. Susan Jane, Andrews, Little Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. Margaret Plater, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., with powder.

Schr. Dwight, Hill, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Murphy, Absecom, with wood.

Schr. Union, Allen, Little Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. A. M. Ridgeway, Stiles, Tuckerton, with wood.

BELOW—Bark Albertina, (of Nassau,) from Havana.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Dec. 30—Bark Rosamond, Tibbett, for Boston.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, for Aspinwall.

31st—Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Matanzas, for Havana; George Cromwell, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Watchman, recently ashore on Hart Island, has been got off, after discharging, and now lies at City Island, repairing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. bark Edward Everett, from Georgetown.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30—Cld. ship Washington, for Panama.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 31—Sld. steamer Octavia, for New-York, in tow of the steamer Chas. Pearson.

Spoken, &c.

H. S. Roberts—brig, from Barbados for Philadelphia, Dec. 30, off Five-fathom Bank.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Dec. 16, ship Black Hawk, from Chinchas, dischg; barks N. H. Gaston, Parmele, for New-York, ldg.; Golden Fleece, Rhodes, do. do.; Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, do do.

At Carthagena, Dec. 14, schr. Onachita, dischg.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, THE 30th inst., in Ubsdell, Pierson & Co's store in Broadway, or between there and Broome-st., a LARGE GOLD SHAWL-PIN, of curious design, the owner valuing it on account of its being a family relic. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at F. S. BURNHAM'S, No. 13 Park-place, up-stairs.

$200 REWARD.—LEFT IN A SMALL SIXTH-av. car, on Friday evening, a PACKAGE containing three books, sales, journal and ledger; also, a small velvet case containing a set of diamond jewelry, consisting of bracelet, brooche and ear-rings. The above reward will be paid to any person returning the above property to S. T. MEYER, No. 45 West 39th-st., or No. 401 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. JOHN D. PRINCE, and shall resume the business of buying and selling stocks on commission. The name of the firm will be W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

W. R. TRAVERS.

No. 19 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1865.

W. R. Travers will sign, W. R. TRAVERS & CO.

J. D. Prince will sign, W. R. TRAVERS & CO.